

# THE LITERARY GAZETTE

AND

Journal of the Belles Lettres, Arts, Sciences, &c.

No. 1728.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1850.

PRICE 4d.  
Stamped Edition, 5d.

## REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

### AGRICULTURE.

*Experimental Agriculture.* By J. F. W. Johnston.  
8vo. Blackwoods.

FROM our beautiful mother Earth we ourselves are sprung; from Her we are nourished, and all things are derived from Her. The material World; what we denominate Nature; food, raiment, existence, are but Her modifications; and finally we return to Her, minute atomic particles of Herself. In ancient times, she was worthily worshipped, and allegorised and symbolised in a thousand forms: now, the greater wisdom is to cultivate by the lights of science, and rejoice in the reward of Her glorious liberality. To the indolent and slothful she will yield no blessings; and Mr. Johnston is one of the best of Her interpreters to guide us to the largest share of Her plentiful produce. For he teaches that *vires et mentis et corporis sine labore exercitatione torpescunt*, and that, to enjoy life, our most strenuous efforts must be directed to make an Eden even of our wilderness.

The author's great chemical knowledge and long continued experiments, conducted with the utmost philosophical precision—taking nothing for granted, but proceeding inductively from fact to fact, have enabled him to complete a work, the importance of which to the well-being of mankind, and especially to the prosperity and happiness of our native land, can hardly be over-estimated. He has got the whole subject together in full view for comparison and judgment. This is of immense value. We are not puzzled with fragmentary tests, and, often, contradictory opinions founded upon them. We are not misled by mere theories. All is plain and straightforward. We begin with perfect analyses, and go on, step by step, to demonstrations as clear as Euclid, and conducting us surely to the most efficient of practical results. Well may Professor Johnston observe:—

"It is only by means of conjoined experiments in the field, the feeding-house, and the laboratory—all made with equal care, conscientiousness, and precision—that scientific agriculture can hereafter be with certainty advanced. If we have been long in getting upon the right road, we ought to advance the more heartily now we have found it."

Commencing *ab ovo*, the substances, functions, and habits, &c., of plants are examined and defined. The chemical combinations of soils and manures; the influences of climate; the relations with animal structure, &c.; are expounded, till we arrive at an exact perception of their several compositions. We are then taught the best modes of conducting experiments, and shown what allowances are to be made for local circumstances, and other various causes. The action of bones, lime, marl, clay, acids, alkalis, metallic bases, salts, carbon, sulphur, silica, gypsum, magnesia, ammonia, &c. &c., are carefully traced, and on every point the information supplied is decisive as to the best course to be pursued under almost every condition of ground, and crop to be raised from it. The mechanical operations, as well as the chemical changes, the effects of water, and suggestions for a multitude of new investigations, fill up the measure of this volume's universal usefulness. If the man who made two blades of grass grow where only one grew before de-

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served a public statue of his country, we should like to ask what honours and rewards Professor Johnston deserves for laying down rules and principles by which the fertilizing of every soil can be greatly improved and the fecundity of the Earth (our bountiful mother) increased beyond a measure which has yet been dreamed of in our philosophy? Yet it is almost impossible to afford any intelligible example of a work like this; and we copy the following without a hope of doing anything like justice to the author:—

"General relations between the soil, the plant, and the animal.—And when possessed of the several kinds of knowledge to which I have adverted in the preceding sections, the experimenter will find his task made more easy by the light which each of these branches throws upon the other. He will see that there is a natural and close relation between the soil, the plant, and the animal, which is not only simple and beneficial, but which is pregnant with useful practical instruction.

"If nitrogen exists [in, is necessary to, and by natural operations becomes fixed in the soil, it is because the plant cannot form its gluten and albumen without it. If the plant form gluten, it is that it may, as its last service, convey into the stomach the raw material, out of which the muscles of the animal are to be directly built up, and without unnecessary labour to the digestive organs. If food containing much of the gluten is remarkably nourishing, it is because on the full maintaining of the muscles the sustenance and strength of the animal chiefly depends. And if the urine promote vegetation in a high degree, it is because the nitrogen of the decomposed muscle is in large proportion contained in it.

"Again, if the soil contain always common salt, which passes into the plant, and if the immediate function of one of the constituents of this salt (its chlorine) in the plant is not understood, we see at least a reason for its presence in vegetable food, in the fact that muriatic acid, of which chlorine is an element, is indispensable to the process of digestion in the animal.

"So, if iron be present in vegetable food, it is, among other reasons, because iron is a constituent of the healthy blood; and if manganese be detected in the plant in still smaller quantity, it is because this substance also, though in smaller proportions than iron, is constantly to be detected in the blood.

"If the roots of plants stretch themselves widely through the soil, it is that they may pick up those substances which, like phosphoric acid, are present in the soil in minute quantity only, and yet are absolutely necessary to vegetable growth. And if this phosphoric acid accumulate, especially in the grain, it is because animals, which chiefly live upon grain, must obtain it in that food in sufficient abundance to supply with readiness the wants of the most rapidly increasing bones.

"And if, again, all the chemical elements of a really nutritive food at one time accumulate in the seeds of plants, at another in their roots or leaves, and at another diffuse themselves throughout the whole substance of the plant, it is that each animal may be supplied with nourishment in that most appropriate form which is adapted to the special structure and digestive powers of its stomach and alimentary canal.

"A thousand such close and striking relations, among all the departments of practical husbandry, will from time to time suggest themselves to the mind of the instructed man; and while they make his proceedings, especially those of an experimental kind, more interesting to him, they will also clear up many obscurities, and remove many difficulties out of his way.

"The final impression I am desirous of leaving upon the mind of the reader, by all I have said in this preliminary chapter, is this,—that experiments by which truth is to be established, or from which natural laws or principles are to be deduced, cannot be hastily or ignorantly undertaken, or thoughtlessly, or without much care and anxiety, carried on. This remark, of course, does not refer in its strictness to general farm experiments for private use, and with a view to economical ends only. Such experiments neither require the same preparation on the part of the experimenter, nor the same care and scrupulous accuracy in conducting the experiments. General results are often enough for such purposes, and a failure may be sufficient to deter, or apparent success to urge on, the practical man, though neither the amount nor the cause of either may be clearly understood."

Every holder of an acre of land ought to have this book on the shelf, nearest his reach, at every revolving season of the year.

Connected with agricultural matters, we have to notice—

*Mr. Huxtable and his Pigs*, by Porcius (Blackwoods), is a smart pamphlet, which ridicules the Rev. Mr. Huxtable's theory of high and profitable farming, at present prices, by means of pigs' dung, and the ammonia of which it is so affluent.

*The Plantation Scheme*, by James Caird, Farmer, Baldoon (8vo., Blackwoods), treats of Sir Robert Peel's scheme for investing capital in the cultivation of the west of Ireland. Mr. Caird travelled over the country, and, as the result of his remarks on many estates and farms, proposes, as the only remedy for the evils that keep the country in misery, the free transfer of lands, better understood rights between landlords and tenants, and loans from Government to be doing with till better times.

*The Potato*. By the Rev. J. M. Wilson. (Fullarton and Co.) An able essay, extracted from the *Rural Cyclopaedia*; and in which the varieties, diseases, cultivation, and uses of the plant are fully discussed. Good hints may be taken from the little volume.

*Farming Essays*. (Second series.) By Hewitt Davis. (Redford and Son: Ridgway.) A variety of papers, the gist of which seems to be that farming cannot continue to be profitable with free-trade prices.

*A Few Words addressed to the Agriculturists of England* (Pickering), encouraging a hope that improved agriculture may enable landlords and tenants to surmount the difficulties which now oppress them. The means suggested is the establishment, on a large scale, of an agricultural bank of deposit, out of which capital can be got to carry on expensive systems, which insulated individuals cannot do.

*Richard Oastler's Reply to Richard Cobden's Speech at Leeds*. (Cleaver.) A stinging replication, which has been so much commented on in

the newspapers that we need only say it rushes on Free-trade and Factory works with war to the knife.

After all, let us stick to our text and Mother Earth! She it is that supplies rich and poor with sustenance. She it is that supplies the manufacturer with material for his useful and ingenious works. She it is that sustains the body and refreshes the soul. Good Boys, take care of your Mother! If you do, she will take care of you.

#### THE CAUCASUS.

*Circassia; or, a Tour to the Caucasus.* By G. L. Ditson, Esq. 8vo. London: Newby. New York: Stringer and Townsend.

AN American traveller, whose object in travelling is not very apparent, and whose style, ambitious of the ornate, is not at all good, gives us, nevertheless, a number of glimpses at countries not in the common track of tourists, so that we find considerable amusement in his descriptions, adventures, stories, and anecdotes. Were we to criticise him, we should be able to point out faults in language and taste (saying, a general is "quite tall," and another "loans him a newspaper"),\* as in certain Circassian personalities; but as we have no relish for hunting out such matters to show how clever we are, we shall rather endeavour to pick out a few of "the new and sweet plums" for the information and entertainment of our readers.

Mr. Ditson traversed the Crimea; and we call our first halt with him there at Kertsch, and in the *Tomb of Gold*, opened in 1841:—

"This," we are told, "is the most interesting of any, perhaps, discovered here. In it was found a large, wooden sarcophagus, containing a male skeleton, which wore on the skull a crown of dead gold. A wooden target, now in the Cabinet of Antiquities of the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris, was taken from the same sarcophagus. It represents the contest of a stag and griffin. In an outer room of this tomb there was another sarcophagus, containing the perfect skeleton of a delicately made female. The robe in which she had been enveloped retained even its colour, though its strength was gone, and about the fleshless brows and shoulders there still lay in rich profusion her light brown hair. This, with some of the garments and the coffin of the male, I saw at the Museum, with hundreds of other articles which, through the slow roll of ages, have lain buried in the tumuli which now surround me. The wooden sarcophagus is an oblong, square box, made of innumerable small pieces framed together and carved, having its panels and some other parts gilded and painted with vermilion or ornamented with bronze plates, some of which it still retains. In the room where the female was found there was also the remains of a child, a bronze lamp, and some lachrymatories. The crown of gold and a golden shield were sent to St. Petersburg, but I obtained a drawing of the former, as also a magnificent pendant to a necklace and a golden bridle-bit set with jewels, found in another of the tumuli, supposed to be the burial place of some Scythian queen. With the latter too, in confirmation of this opinion, were found other articles of a luxurious toilette—twenty-eight gold finger rings, a metallic mirror, a sponge, and gold earrings. In another were gold earrings, eighteen gold flowers, six earthen pots, cooking utensils, black paint, and a little *terra cotta* statue of a female naked to the waist, which the Emperor Nicolas took away with him when he visited this place, and of which I have a drawing. Its form is voluptuous, but its great peculiarity is the style of bonnet it has on; while another figure, accompanying it, represents a female without the bonnet, the hair being carried up to the top of the head, and then bound with a string, then

rolled smoothly over and done up so as to form a large round tuft. I should like, because of their great antiquity, to give the drawings of these, as also of a third, with most gracefully falling drapery, if I did not know that the American ladies generally would consider them immodest.

"The most beautiful of all the articles found in these tombs, have been carried to Petersburg to adorn the rooms of the emperor's hermitage, except such as I have mentioned before; yet the museum, which I again visited after my expedition to the golden tomb, contains hundreds of priceless objects of interest, which really have the effect to hallow it, and make it like the tomb of the Prophet, worthy of a long pilgrimage."

And he continues:—

"On the large jars found, the favourite scenes represented are bacchanalian. Very chubby Bacchi, grotesque fauns, nude females, some in immodest attitudes, seem to have occupied much of the attention, if not to have tasked the skill, of the workmen of those ancient times.

"To dwell on the curiosities of a museum I am aware is quite unpardonable, but when one can fix his eyes on these rich and strange objects, and can place his foot in the very tomb which but yesterday yielded them up after having, for long, dark ages, concealed them in its gloomy precincts, a new emotion swells his heart, which no vision of his fancy could have produced at his fireside. To-day (the director has just informed me in his visit to my room this evening), a new tumulus has been opened, and in it the body of a man found standing upright and with him many copper coins of rare value—several of which were kindly given to me, and which, with others I have collected, will be deposited with one of the societies of New York. What treasures the earth around here will yet yield, no one can imagine; but hardly a week passes in which something or other is not discovered to add to the knowledge and happiness of all mankind.

"Kertsch is the present Russian name of this new town, built on the site of the ancient Panticapæum. It contains, I am told, twelve thousand inhabitants. The streets are good, the shops well supplied with merchandise and the houses generally are neat. Society, though limited, is agreeable. The prince, who governs here, is a very affable man; and his wife is one of the most beautiful and fascinating women of the day. She is decidedly the *belle* of the town, though there are some extremely pretty Greek and Russian ladies, whose kindness I should not forget."

Of the Russian authorities, officers, and officials throughout, the author speaks most favourably, and from them, indeed, he received every courtesy, hospitality, and assistance.

A voyage by sea and river, boating up the Rion, introduces us to the Caucasian interior, or part of New Russia, and here we have the largest proportion of novelty which the volume discloses. *Ecce signum!*

"Our progress was very slow, for thousands of snags, trunks of trees and branches projected from the water and the banks, which we carefully avoided, though we kept always near the shore to enable the men to push the boat along with poles, and to use only occasionally their paddles. During the forenoon, we came to another halt and found that we were at the residence of one of our boatmen, who seemed to have selected the spot because there was no one else to occupy it. After ascending the high bank, he conducted us a distance of about an eighth of a mile, across a very level piece of ground covered with short grass and overshadowed by huge walnut trees, at whose roots grew the grape vine, and whose branches supported its thousand of shoots. On arriving at his home where were two huts made of hewn planks, we were led to the unoccupied guest-house—there being several women in the

other—the boatsman's wife and sisters—which, of course, excluded us from its hallowed precincts, without especial license. Here we prepared our usual dinner aided by our officious host, and then started again; but the violence of the wind obliged us to return. We were now permitted, by the courtesy of the females themselves,—who, as we were unfortunate travellers, yielded something of their national prejudices to enter the dwelling-house, which I have called a hut. It consisted of one room, with only the earth for a floor. On each side were wide plank divans, which served for beds and seats. The walls were about seven feet high and supported a pointed roof, without any ceiling. The fire was made in the centre of the room, and the smoke escaped through the crevices, the planks being far apart. There were no windows.

"The family whom we found in this primitive establishment, consisted of a mother and two grown up daughters, two small children, and a young married woman. They all had their faces tied up like the Turkish women, leaving nothing of them visible except the eyes. We seated ourselves on the divan opposite to them, and after a while, noticing that we were harmless and unobtrusive, they allowed their face-bandages gradually to fall off, and by evening their features were no longer concealed. The scarf, however, which they had used about their face, still remained on the head, and was now left to fall carelessly over the breast; but as the neck of the dress was cut something in the style of those worn in the time of Louis XVI., and left open in front down to the waist, it did not wholly conceal that full, enchanting development of form which Nature has oftener richly lavished on the poor than on the affluent, and which here, from being studiously, religiously covered when their possessors are abroad, had all the delicacy of the lily. Their skirts made of ordinary blue muslin, were long, but from the sound of their steps, I knew their feet were bare; and at night, just before retiring, when they washed them, which they all did with care, I noticed they were dirty and not very small. I also observed, and they took no great pains to avoid observation, that they wore pantaloons of dark calico, which with the frock and coarse chemise of *bez* seemed to constitute the whole of their costume. The two younger, though not pretty, had none of that gross vulgar look which so characterises the poor Irish and Savoyards I have met with in travelling. Nature had endowed them all with a refined and intellectual expression, and education and common advantages only were wanting to make them truly interesting. The married woman was of better form than the others, and had a large oval face of a most perfect model, and such as is seldom seen except among the Armenians. Her forehead, though partially covered by a scarf or handkerchief, was beautifully smooth and white; showing to great advantage her dark eyebrows, as delicately arched as if executed by a master's pencil. Her eyes were large and perhaps brilliant; they were at least liquid, from the smoke which constantly filled the hut.

"The occupation of the family appeared to be this: the men are much of the time on the river, carrying down produce and passengers; but when at home, cultivate the grape,—making a common red wine,—planting and gathering millet. In time of war, though friendly to the Russians, they buckle on their arms, assemble under the banner of their clan, and may be seen lighting the watch-fires at night, creeping stealthily along some ravine to reconnoitre the enemy's lines, or to pick off the Giaour with a rifle ball.

"The women, when not occupied in frightening the hens and pigs as they rushed in at one door and out at another, or in stewing small beans and making millet cakes, are spinning thread. The latter occupation is a pastime to them, and they work very gracefully. The wife, thus engaged,

\* A third person is "snapping his sparkling eyes," &c.

as she sat on a low stool near the fire, directly opposite me—a position she had taken early in the evening—had thrown off something of the timidity with which she had at first welcomed us, though she could not overcome a pleasing diffidence which accompanied all she did, before so many strange guests. She held the flax high up in her left hand, causing the sleeve to fall back from the arm—delicately and fairly turned, and gracefully curved, so as to carry the thread over to the right side, where the right hand had come up to meet it after giving the bobbin the necessary twirl. When the two were beautifully wreathed over her head, she never neglected to look out archly from under them. It was but a glance, and modesty instantly drew the long lashes over those lights of the soul, which an instant sufficed to show, were illumined by other thoughts than those her task induced. But, lest you should fall in love with this picture, let me add that she wiped her nose with her sleeve. Here were poverty, ignorance, and natural loveliness, which excused much. At least, I felt that the lot of such a creature was cast in such a wilderness."

The Peeping Tom disposition discoverable in this extract is more broadly developed in other passages, which we take leave not to quote; nor shall we dilate on the fatigues of the journey nor its disagreeables, except one thus mentioned:—

"I passed the day and evening of the 16th in the quarantine at Redout-Kalé; and I should have been content, had I not discovered that the boat we were in was overrun by body-lice. I have thought heretofore I would not mention this disgusting vermin, but I have seen too much of them to be silent. I met with the *bête* on entering the Crimea, and have been annoyed by them, more or less, in almost every hut and house that afterwards sheltered me; for they infest palaces as well as hovels, and princesses and peasants are subject to the incomparable nuisance."

But, to return to our boating, we read:—

"To bake the millet, a large stone two feet in diameter, hewn into the form of a dish, was turned bottom up over the fire and heated. The dough was then put into it, and covered over with green leaves, on the top of which were piled live coals. In this rude way, we were soon supplied with an agreeable addition to our boiled chicken, as we sat down about eight o'clock in the evening to eat-supper, with wooden spoons and our fingers. Here, also, we found the jar of wine a necessary accompaniment; for whatever may be the poverty of the people, they do not seem to think that water is made to drink; it was always brought however, to wash in; the custom of bathing the hands before meals being universal. The want of a table was supplied by a long clean board kept for the purpose. This was placed on low stools before us, and on it before each person, was deposited a huge piece of the cake. Pieces of boiled mutton were passed around in the same way, and finally the famed Circassian drink, the *boza*, made of fermented millet seed and honey, yet anything but palatable. Soon after supper, all but myself and *Madame*, retired to rest on the hard divans covered solely by mats, no one taking off any article of clothing. The two unmarried girls and mother lay near the door, with the two children at their feet. The husband and wife came next, she placing herself between him and the wall. He fell asleep, however, before she laid down; for, confident I should find but little repose, I did not hurry to my dubious bed, and she, not thinking it polite to leave a guest alone, remained up. Fearing that I might weary her, I soon spread my cloak, took off my boots and threw myself upon the planks. The fire still burned on the floor, and gave the only light which had illumined the dingy apartment; but after the fair Mingrelian had bathed her feet and ensconced herself behind

her lord and master, it became faint, and the next I saw was that of Saturday morning.

"All the family seemed now quite contented with our presence, and I doubt not if we had remained a few days with them, we could have suggested and made so many improvements in their method of living that they would have been loath to part with us. As it was, they accompanied us to the banks of the stream after we had breakfasted with them, and remained there and watched us till we were out of sight. As the weather was still boisterous, the wife showed much anxiety for the welfare of her husband, and as we pushed off into the stream, she seemed to be lost in prayer. It was a strangely mild and touching scene to associate with the wilderness that was around us."

"In the afternoon we arrived at the house of another of our boatmen. Here we were immediately presented to the family, which consisted of two women, a little girl, and numberless little children. Each of the former had their foreheads partly concealed, but they did not cover any other portion of the face. The beauty of the mistress of this dwelling, which was in all respects like the last described, again struck me with astonishment, and on remarking it to my Georgian colonel, he said:—'You will find all the women here,—even the very poorest,—extremely handsome.' Her form and features were exactly those which I conceive must have been the models of those ancient Grecian statues, which have through so many ages fascinated the world by their harmony and justness of proportions—that undefinable union of perfections which can be felt but never analyzed."

"From what people, I asked myself a hundred time, can these poor, barefooted creatures have descended to have inherited such beauty. Their origin, indeed, is mere conjecture."

Speaking of the native wines, our author launches a diatribe against Temperance Societies, and especially those in America; where disciples, he asserts, tittle more in secret than they would do in public if they had not taken the pledge. At Tiflis he mixes in high life and ultra-fashionable society, and estimates them with the prevalent American republican admiration of rank and titles. A start for the mountain regions of the Caucasus is a bold relief from this feasting and "gallivanting"; and of their natural heights he writes:—

"No pencil could paint them—no language could approach their sublimity. Ivanhoe had twice passed the Alps and the Pyrenees, and his expression was 'these are a hundred times more grand!' Our horses were immensely large and strong, and they carried us steadily upward, though it sometimes seemed as if they would fall back upon the sledge, so steep was the road. But on and up, still up they climbed through drifts of snow, through clouds, along unguarded brinks of precipices, till my head reeled in the giddy splendour of the scene. Still on and up they went, and every moment teemed with new grandeur and beauty; and when skirting along the edge of a chasm thousands of feet deep, with snowy peaks still towering above our heads, the sun bursting through clouds in which we were enveloped, and lying on far off seeming hills of crystal; and earth and air and sky were one confused mass; I could not but exclaim: My soul is full, O God! Still on and up we went, and still the mountains wrapped in their pure, white sheets of snow, awfully sublime, terrific in their majesty, were soaring yet above us. Heaven seemed to have come down upon us, and we were in the midst of its awful beauties and mysterious shadowings, and our hearts stood still."

In one place, the travellers meet with an accident, being thrown over a precipice and much hurt; in another, there is a sort of bandit attack; and in a third, they force a driver to make haste with a pistol at his head. These ruffians are

endured with magnanimity, and it is only when he arrives in England that our Yankee breaks into passion.

"When we quitted France," he says, "it was in a sad and gloomy state. We passed over into Old England, to see the priests and nobles ride over the necks of her starving millions, and took the first good ship bound to our own, free and happy—OUR NATIVE LAND."

Travellers, they say, see strange sights, and surely Mr. Ditson's vision must have been astounded when he witnessed this remarkable ride; or, according to his account, literally, this neck-and-neck, or neck-or-nothing race, of our priests (accustomed to steeple-chases) and nobles. However, "all's well that ends well;" and we wish our author happy days and the honours of literature in his native country.

#### CRIME AND PUNISHMENT.

*Latter-day Pamphlets.*—Edited by Thomas Carlyle. No. 12. *Model Prisons*. Chapman and Hall.

STERN Justice is the writer's canon, and stern enough he is against every shape of offence and crime. We cannot go with him to the length of his denunciations against frail and fallible humanity. It may be, and indeed it is, that a sickly, and often a sickening philanthropy usurps the place of right, and pushes aside deserving for undeserving objects; but still till we can purge the social system itself from the charge of being the cause of guilt, and often leaving the individual guilty excusable, it is not Justice but merciless Severity to condemn and punish, as if evil were always the result of free choice and not of irresistible necessity, from which there could be no escape. If children are brought up in filth and ignorance, without a moral principle, and taught by their parents to steal, surely Mr. Carlyle will not maintain that there's is a scoundrelism which should be expiated on the gallows; but he makes no exceptions, and Draconism is revived and incarnated in this tract. How he ridicules the ideas of criminal reform and Model Prison discipline:—

"Several months ago, some friends took me with them to see one of the London Prisons; a Prison of the exemplary or model kind. An immense circuit of buildings; cut out, girt with a high ring-wall, from the lanes and streets of the quarter, which is a dim and crowded one. Gateway as to a fortified place; then a spacious court, like the square of a city; broad staircases, passages to interior courts; fronts of stately architecture all round. It lodges some Thousand or Twelve-hundred prisoners, besides the officers of the establishment. Surely one of the most perfect buildings within the compass of London. We looked at the apartments, sleeping-cells, dining-rooms, working-rooms, general courts or special and private: excellent all, [the *ne-plus-ultra* of human care and ingenuity; in my life I never saw so clean a building: probably no Duke in England lives in a mansion of such perfect and thorough cleanliness."

"The bread, the cocoa, soup, meat, all the various sorts of food, in their respective cooking-places, we tasted; found them of excellence superlative. The prisoners sat at work, light work, picking oakum, and the like, in airy apartments with glass-rooms, of agreeable temperature and perfect ventilation: silent, or at least conversing only by secret signs: others were out, taking their hour of promenade in clean flagged courts: methodic composure, cleanliness, peace, substantial wholesome comfort reigned everywhere supreme. The women in other apartments, some notable murderesses among them, all in the like state of methodic composure and substantial wholesome comfort, sat sewing: in long ranges of washhouses, drying-houses and whatever pertains to the getting up of clean linen, were certain others, with all conceivable mechanical furtherances, not too

arduously working. The notable murderesses were, though with great precautions of privacy, pointed out to us; and we were requested not to look openly at them, or seem to notice them at all, as it was found to 'cherish their vanity,' when visitors looked at them. Schools too were there; intelligent teachers of both sexes, studiously instructing the still ignorant of these thieves.

"From an inner upper room or gallery, we looked down into a range of private courts, where certain Chartist Notabilities were undergoing their term. Chartist Notability First struck me very much: I had seen him about a year before, by involuntary accident and much to my disgust, magnetising a silly young person; and had noted well the unlovely voracious look of him, his thick oily skin, his heavy dull-burning eyes, his greedy mouth, the dusky potent insatiable animalism that looked out of every feature of him: a fellow adequate to animal-magnetise most things, I did suppose;—and here was the post I now found him arrived at. Next neighbour to him was Notability Second, a philosophic or literary Chartist; walking rapidly to and fro in his private court, a clean high-walled place; the world and its cares quite excluded, for some months to come: master of his own time and spiritual resources to, as I supposed, a really enviable extent. What 'literary man' to an equal extent! I fancied I, for my own part, so left with paper and ink, and all taxes and botherations shut out from me, could have written such a book as no reader will here ever get of me. Never, O reader, never here in a mere house with taxes and botherations. Here, alas, one has to snatch one's poor Book, bit by bit, as from a conflagration; and to think and live, comparatively, as if the house were not one's own, but mainly the world's and the devil's. Notability Second might have filled one with envy."

He describes the governor (a gentleman of ancient military or royal naval habits) as being sadly out of place in this employment:—

"In fact it was too clear, this excellent man had got a field for his faculties which, in several respects, was by no means the suitable one. To drill twelve-hundred scoundrels by 'the method of kindness,' and of abolishing your very tread-wheel,—how could any commander rejoice to have such a work cut out for him? You had but to look in the faces of these Twelve-hundred, and despair, for most part, of ever 'commanding' them at all. Miserable distorted blockheads, the generality; ape-faces, imp-faces, angry dog-faces, heavy sullen ox-faces; degraded underfoot perverse creatures, sons of indocility, greedy mutinous darkness, and in one word, of STUPIDITY, which is the general mother of such. Stupidity intellectual and stupidity moral (for the one always means the other, as you will, with surprise or not, discover if you look) had borne this progeny, base-natured beings, on whom in the course of a maleficent subterranean life of London Scoundrelism, the Genius of Darkness (called Satan, Devil, and other names) had now visibly impressed his seal, and had marked them out as soldiers of Chaos and of him,—appointed to serve in his Regiments, First of the line, Second ditto, and so on in their order. Him, you could perceive, they would serve; but not easily another than him. These were the subjects whom our brave Captain and Prison-Governor was appointed to command, and reclaim to other service, by the 'method of love,' with a treadwheel abolished.

"Hopeless forevermore such a project. These abject, ape, wolf, ox, imp, and other diabolic-animal specimens of humanity, who of the very gods could ever have commanded them by love? A collar round the neck, and a cartwhip flourished over the back; these, in a just and steady human hand, were what the gods would have appointed them; and now when, by long misconduct and neglect they had sworn themselves into the Devil's regiments of the line, and got the seal of Chaos im-

pressed on their visage, it was very doubtful whether even these would be of avail for the unfortunate commander of Twelve-hundred men! By 'love,' without hope except of peaceably teasing oakum, or fear except of a temporary loss of dinner, he was to guide these men and wisely constrain them,—withward? Nowhither: that was his goal, if you will think well of it; that was a second fundamental falsity in his problem. False in the warp and false in the woof, thought one of us; about as false a problem as any I have seen a good man set upon lately! To guide scoundrels by 'love,' that is a false woof, I take it, a method that will not hold together; hardly for the flower of men will love alone do; and for the sediment and scoundrelism of men it has not even a chance to do.

"On the whole, what a beautiful Establishment here fitted up for the accommodation of the scoundrel-world male and female! As I said, no Duke in England is, for all rational purposes which a human being can or ought to aim at, lodged, fed, tended, taken care of, with such perfection. Of poor craftsmen that pay rates and taxes from their day's wages, of the dim millions that toil and moil continually under the sun, we know what is the lodging and the tending. Of the Johnsons, Goldsmiths, lodged in their squalid garrets; working often enough amid famine, darkness, tumult, dust and desolation, what work they have to do;—of these as of 'spiritual backwoods-men,' understood to be pre-appointed to such a life, and like the pigs to killing, 'quite used to it,' I say nothing. But of Dukes, which Duke, I could ask, has cocoa, soup, meat, and food in general made ready, so fit for keeping him in health, in ability to do and to enjoy? Which Duke has a House so thoroughly clean, pure and airy; lives in an element so wholesome, and perfectly adapted to the uses of soul and body as this same, which is provided here for the Devil's regiments of the line? No Duke that I have ever known. Dukes are waited on by deleterious French cooks, by perfunctory grooms of the chambers, and expensive crowds of eye-servants, more imaginary than real: while here, Science, Human Intellect, and Beneficence have searched and sat studious, eager to do their very best; they have chosen a real Artist in Governing to see their best, in all details, of it, done. Happy regiments of the line, what soldier to any earthly or celestial Power has such a lodging and attendance as you here? No soldier or servant direct or indirect of God or of man, in this England at present. Joy to you, regiments of the line. Your Master, I am told, has his Elect, and professes to be 'Prince of the Kingdoms of this World;' and truly I see he has power to do a good turn to those he loves in England at least. Shall we say, May he, may the Devil give you good of it, ye Elect of Scoundrelism?"

Thus denouncing vice, Mr. Carlyle finds little but ridicule and satire to apply to the feeling and mistaken philanthropists. In his view—

"They embark in the 'philanthropic movement;' they calculate that the miseries of the world can be cured by bringing the philanthropic movement to bear on them. To universal public misery, and universal neglect of the clearest public duties, let private charity superadd itself: there will thus be some balance restored, and maintained again; thus,—or by what conceivable method? On these terms they, for their part, embark in the sacred cause; resolute to cure a world's woes by rose-water; desperately bent on trying to the uttermost that mild method. It seems not to have struck these good men that no world, or thing here below, ever fell into misery, without having first fallen into folly, into sin against the Supreme Ruler of it, by adopting as a law of conduct what was not a law, but the reverse of one; and that, till its folly, till its sin be cast out of it, there is not the smallest hope of its misery going,—that not for all the charity and

rose-water in the world, will its misery try to go till then!

"All so-called 'reforms' hitherto are grounded either on openly-admitted egoism (cheap bread to the cotton-spinner, voting to those that have no vote, and the like), which does not point towards very celestial developments of the Reform movement; or else upon this of remedying social injustices by indiscriminate contributions of philanthropy, a method surely still more unpromising. Such contributions, being indiscriminate, are but a new injustice; these will never lead to reform, or abolition of injustice, whatever else they lead to!"

He then contrasts the gaol comforts with the distresses outside, and dwells on the wrong to meagre by such premiums on worthlessness:—

"For all round this beautiful Establishment, or Oasis of Purity intended for the Devil's regiments of the line, lay continents of dingy poor and dirty dwellings, where the unfortunate not yet enlisted into that Force were struggling manfully—in their workshops, in their marble-yards and timber-yards and tan-yards, in their close cellars, cobble-stalls, hungry garrets, and poor dark trade-shops with redherrings and tobacco-pipes crossed in the window,—to keep the Devil out of doors, and not enlist with him. And it was by a tax on these that the Barracks for the regiments of the line were kept up. Visiting Magistrates, impelled by Exeter Hall, by Able-Editors, and the Philanthropic Movement of the Age, had given orders to that effect. Rates on the poor assent of God and of her Majesty, who still serves both in his way, painfully selling redherrings; rates on him and his redherrings, to boil right soup for the Devil's declared Elect! Never in my travels, in any age or clime, had I fallen in with such Visiting Magistrates before. Reserved they, I should suppose, for these ultimate or penultimate ages of the world, rich in all prodigies, political, spiritual,—ages surely with such a length of ear as was never paralleled before.

"If I had a commonwealth to reform or to govern, certainly it should not be the Devil's regiments of the line that I would first of all concentrate my attention on! With them I should be apt to make rather brief work; to them one would apply the besom, try to sweep them with some rapidity into the dust-bin, and well out of one's road. I should rather say. Fill your thrashing-floor with docks, ragweeds, mugworths, and ply your flail upon them,—that is not the method to obtain sacks of wheat. Away, you; begone swiftly, ye regiments of the line: in the name of God and of His poor struggling servants, sore put to it to live in these bad days, I mean to rid myself of you with some degree of brevity. To feed you in palaces, to hire captains and schoolmasters and the choicest spiritual and material artificers to expend their industries on you,—No, by the Eternal! I have quite other work for that class of artists; Seven-and-Twenty Millions of neglected mortals who have not yet quite declared for the Devil. Mark it, my diabolic friends, I mean to lay leather on the backs of you, collars round the necks of you; and will teach you, after the example of the gods, that this world is not your inheritance, or glad to see you in it. You, ye diabolic canaille, what has a Governor much to do with you? You, I think, he will rather swiftly dismiss from his thoughts,—which have the whole celestial and terrestrial for their scope, and not the subterranean of scoundrelism alone. You, I consider, he will sweep pretty rapidly into some Norfolk Island, into some special Convict Colony or remote domestic Moorland, into some stone-walled Silent-System, under hard drill-sergeants, just as Rhadamanthus, and inflexible as he, and there leave you to reap what you have sown; he meanwhile turning his endeavours to the thousandfold immeasurable interests of men and gods,—dismissing the one extremely contemptible interest of scoundrels; sweeping that into the cess-

pool, tumbling that over London Bridge, in a very brief manner, if needful! Who are you, ye thrifless sweepings of Creation, that we should forever be pestered with you? Have we no work to do but drilling Devil's regiments of the line? . . .

"On the whole, what a reflection is it that we cannot bestow on an unworthy man any particle of our benevolence, our patronage, or whatever resource is ours,—without withdrawing it, it and all that will grow of it, from one worthy, to whom it of right belongs! We cannot, I say; impossible; it is the eternal law of things. . . .

"Oh this universal syllabus of philanthropic twaddle! My friend, it is very sad, now when Christianity is as good as extinct in all hearts, to meet this ghastly Phantasm of Christianity parading through almost all. 'I will clean your foul thoroughfares, and make your Devil's-cloaca of a world into a garden of Heaven,' jabbars this Phantasm, itself a phosphorescence and unclean! The worst, it is written, comes from corruption of the best. Semitic forms now lying putrescent, dead and still unburied, this phosphorescence rises. I say sometimes, such a blockhead Idol, and miserable White Mumbojumbo, fashioned out of deciduous sticks and east clothes, out of extinct eants and modern sentimentalisms, as that which they sing litany to at Exeter-Hall and extensively elsewhere, was perhaps never set up by human folly before."

We have extracted enough to show the spirit and manner of this singular production. Howard, the philanthropist, is also put to the test of the *argumentum ad absurdum*; but the whole is too curious to be satisfied with a review, and the pamphlet must be read throughout to exhibit the full measure of its extraordinary character, whether for astute observation or extravagance of opinions, which knows no bounds and keeps no terms.

## NEW NOVELS.

*The Forest and the Fortress: a Romance of the Nineteenth Century.* By Laura Jewry. 3 vols. Newby.

On this work we can only give an opinion, without backing it by proofs; for a historical romance, the better it is, is the less susceptible of being adequately illustrated by quotations. In the present case we can well apply the remark, for it is long since we have seen any production of the class displaying more ability, and we have never met with one of which we could impart a more imperfect idea by extracting insulated passages. It is, in truth, an animated history of Serbia in its struggles under Kara George, known to us as Czerny Georges; married to a story of loves, disappointments, and marriages, which are admirably invented to bring out the traits of the country and the war. Turkish and Servian nationalities afford great variety to the scenes, and also give rise to incidents peculiar to the customs of the different races. The characters also are drawn in a natural and forcible manner. Those belonging to history—such as Kara George, Milosh, and (we presume) several others of inferior rank, such as the attached lieutenant of the former and the brother of the latter—appear to be peculiarly trustworthy, and are certainly extremely effective. There is, moreover, a thread of superstition wrought in, which adds to the attractions of the story; and it is with uncommon skill that the fair author has managed to make even political changes picturesque and well-known events as interesting as if altogether the creation of accomplished novelist fancy. The great act of the opening is intensely striking, and colours all the future; and the pathos of the conclusion is touchingly in keeping with the severe and sombre gloom thrown over the life of the hero by that act. Yet, engaged as all the parties are in extraordinary issues, the whole is perfectly natural. In the battles we are led to feel a Homeric person-

ality; and the varying conditions of our favourite (and occasionally of their foes) are treated in such a way, that we continue to be attracted to them to the close. This is as much as to say that the interest is wonderfully well kept up from first to last. There is general simplicity. No effort to be fine, or sentimental, or pathetic. *The Forest and the Fortress* is a genuinely good historical novel, and does infinite credit to a female pen. We recommend it as one of the best of its order: keeping close to the realities and truths of history, and most ingeniously and skillfully impregnated with inventive charms, to render those realities and truths dramatically popular.

*Arthur Montague; or, an Only Son at Sea.* By a Flag Officer. 3 vols. Saunders and Otley.

It is capital to begin at the beginning, whatever the heroic critics may say about *medias res*; and our author has done it. The novel opens, literally, with the parturition of the hero. From his first infant squalls, through his home-spoiling and education at school, to his sea-squalls—for he would be a sailor—we have a clever gossiping account of all his transitions. His simple-minded and indulgent mother, and his not more worldly-wise or intelligent father, are well-drawn characters, and often afford us a laugh at their mistakes and unrecognised ways of pursuing their purposes. But it is in the knowledge of nautical matters, and their delineation, that the author is most at home; and his accounts have such an air of reality that we feel they are true sketches, and not invented pictures. A court-martial on a gunner for drunkenness may be cited as an example. But, as likely to be more familiar to the generality of readers, we will quote a portion of Master Montague's being placed at school as an example of the author:—

"My first opinion," he relates, "of the pedagogue was rather favourable than otherwise, for his manner seemed most affectionate, as he patted my head and ran his fingers through my hair."

"After a little desultory conversation, he began to dilate on the advantages of education in general, and his peculiarly effective system of instruction in particular, the incomparable internal economy of his academy, the matchless qualifications of his teachers, the constant happiness of his pupils, the rare salubrity of the situation, the many comforts of those entrusted to his care, and the moderate cost at which they were secured."

"These observations, which were listened to with earnest attention, served to impress my father with highly satisfactory notions of my new protector's character, conduct, and capacity for the post he filled with so much credit to himself and benefit to his boys. The Dominie then turned round to me, saying, as he tapped me on the shoulder—

"I suppose you can construe a little—can't you?"

"I don't know what you mean" was my unpromising reply.

"He pursed up his mouth, arched his eyebrows, opened his eyes to their greatest circumference, and then, with a sly look, said, 'He's not very forward, sir, I see.'"

"My parent betrayed his confusion, and responded hesitatingly, 'Why n - o - o - he - he -'

"Exactly, sir," interrupted the other, 'I understand—rather indolent, rather—'

"No, I'm not; that's a great story!" I exclaimed, with indignant emphasis.

"Hollo!"

"Arthur, my dear, you should'n't speak so to your master!"

"Then, what business has he to say that of me?"

"Never mind, sir; he'll be more tractable presently. Does he know anything of the Latin grammar, pray?"

"My innocence of all knowledge of the exist-

ence of such a publication was necessarily confessed, my father's perplexity was obvious, the preceptor's astonishment profound. After a moment's silence, he said, on perceiving my parent's disconcertion, 'Don't make yourself uneasy, sir; he'll improve, depend upon it. My panacea for mental complaints to which youths are so subject, such as want of memory, reflection, and application, is most efficacious, I assure you. I trust a good deal to the reasoning faculties, and likewise rely in some measure upon—'

"Not coercion, I hope, for I must stipulate that Arthur is never touched with the rod."

"I'll take precious good care of that," cried I.

"Don't alarm yourself, sir, with any such ideas!" answered the Dominie, smiling. "I'm no advocate for strong stimulants, unless the disease requires stringent remedies; and if my pupils only evince a proper taste for study, and an emulative spirit, together with promising intellectual capacity, they're certain to fulfil my expectations, and thereby consult their own interests."

"After such a promise, sir," rejoined my father, brightening up and rubbing his hands, 'I shall certainly feel confidence in his being treated as one of the family, as I believe your prospectus sets forth.'

"Very true, sir—this is quite a home to those who consider it such."

"Your school certainly seems conducted on a good system."

"I, sir, like the sun, am the centre of a system. My chief usher, as the moon, occupies my place in my absence, enlightening by the exercise of a borrowed influence; that ceases when I reappear. The other ushers may be compared to the satellites of Jupiter. The scholars in the aggregate may be denominated clustering stars of various altitudes and capacities. The most brilliant amongst them may be styled planets. Those that remain with me through the vacations, fixed stars. Those leaving for good, falling stars. A boy's progress up his form may be called his 'right ascension,' and *vice versa*, 'declination.'

"He omitted to allude to eclipses, of which, however, he was doubtless reminded when, as sometimes happened, a daring youth turned off the gas, leaving either sun or moon in darkness."

"During his elucidation, my father kept his eyes fixed on him, puzzled with his comparisons between human and heavenly bodies, and at the close of his soliloquy, said, 'By-the-bye, Mrs. Montague desired me to ask a few questions about diet.'

"Glad you've broached the subject, sir. We kill our own meat, and make our own cider."

"Quite satisfied, sir—quite. I see there's every prospect of Arthur's being both affectionately treated and nicely fed. Thank you."

"He bowed, and then proposed our proceeding to the well-ventilated school-room, to witness the studious propensities of those assembled therein."

The theme is continued with similar quiet humour; and, indeed, this sort of easy playfulness runs through the work, and amuses us, without fatigue, to the end.

## SUMMARY.

*Rudimentary Dictionary of Terms.* Part III. Weale.

MR. WEALE is completing this useful little work in a very satisfactory manner, for another part is announced to terminate it. The advantage of it may be readily summed up as an *Episode Dictionary*! The voluminous Universal require labour to refer to in any particular branch; but here you can consult, in the easiest and readiest manner, a neat and convenient volume for all the terms used in civil and naval architecture, building, ecclesiastical and early art, engineering, mining, and surveying.

*Meroth; or, the Sacrifice to the Nile.* By R. W. Hume. Pipers.

Is a strange tragedy on a mythical Egyptian subject, and not without power in many parts. Yet we quote only one passage, for the play would hardly act, and is long to read, though some of its tragic incidents have considerable effect. Meroth, the principal character, and a type of perverted knowledge, speaks thus:—

"Mer. Think you that age  
Alone brings on our ead?—that years alone  
May stamp our brows with wrinkles?—No, Arbaces;  
There are more powerful agents far than these.  
The heart-sick weariness of hope deferred  
Wracks in an hour more than days of toil:  
The labor of the o'erstrained mind outwears  
In minutes her frail habitation more  
Than months of meaner care. The shocks of fate  
In moments often do the work of years:—  
And I have known them all.

"Arb. To conquer them.  
"Mer. Aye, in my earlier years; but they are fed.  
Adversity attends her victor youth,  
Dragged captive at his car;—but if on age  
She plants her maled foot, its iron weight  
Accumulates; and every grain is felt  
Until she sinks her victim."

*The War with Mexico.* By R. S. Ripley. 2 vols. 8vo. London: Low. New York: Harper and Brothers.

In this instance we must give a small notice to a bulky publication. The author, Major Ripley, in the U.S. army has, nevertheless, done worthy service in compiling the work and commenting upon the operations and events which it describes. Nor is there any want of interest in the details. On the contrary, there are incidents and adventures enow, and battles and negotiations; but they concern American, far more than English, readers, and, sooth to say, we had, during the progress of the war, such incessant and multiplied accounts of what was going on, that we cannot but feel the repetition as a sort of redundancy. Those, however, who have a desire to possess the history in a collected form, and derived from all sources, will find Major Ripley's labours all that they can desire, especially as the Mexicans are not addicted to publishing bulletins.

*Lays of Past Days.* By the Author of "Providence and the Rhone." Longmans.

A VERY pleasing volume of miscellaneous poetry, collected from the Periodicals in which the author originally published them. That they were thankfully received by some of our best magazines, &c., and some of them lauded by Miss Mitford and Southey, affords sufficient evidence of their popular merits. They are indeed interesting where in earnest, and sportive and playful when wit and humour are in view. There are few tastes that will not find much to gratify them in the varied *mélange*.

*Crime.* By John Baker Hopkins. Smith and Co. A QUEER argument. Self-love is the only origin of crime; and God is the "guiltless" author of it. Eve is glorified for her ambition to understand what was forbidden to know.

*Woman's Friendship: a Story of Domestic Life.* By Grace Aguilar. Groombridge and Sons. "GRACE was in all her steps," and we have an interesting tale of the order which has rendered the fair writer popular for youthful readers.

*Voices of the Night.* By H. W. Longfellow. Slater. In a very small volume: a cheap copy of the writer's sweetest compositions.

*Crime and Punishment.* By R. Hovenden. Gilpin. We have heard many different opinions on this question, but Mr. Hovenden has the merit of originating one altogether new, viz., that Men have no right to punish men for any crime whatsoever which may be committed. He contends that an individual is no more answerable for a petty larceny than for the chicken-pox, for a theft than for the itch, for a burglary than for a fever, for a highway-robbery than for the measles, and for a murder than for convulsions. All this he demonstrates from the laws of humanity and the canons of Scripture; and, as far as we can

balance his statements, makes Rush a more amiable person than Eugene Aram, notwithstanding the interest thrown over the latter by Tom Hood's verse and Sir E. Lytton's prose.

*Life for Life: a Brief Tale for 1850.* Ollivier. A DEEPLY tragic story of a murderer in the higher ranks of society, the fatal consequences, his remorse and despair, the confiding of his secret, and the catastrophe. Incongenially connected with this are remarks and statements, such as a tourist of easy mind might make; a fault in construction which we must impute to inexperience.

#### SKETCHES OF TURKEY.

*Mac Farlane's Turkey and its Destiny.*

(Second Notice.)

"Several gentlemen at Brusa offered to take us to the Pasha's Konack. Before I could be acquainted with the Turkish etiquette, or H— Pasha's version of it, whatever desire I might have had to see Mustapha Nourée, who had been one of Sultan Mahmoud's highest officers and prime favourites, had pretty well evaporated. We learned, however, through his French doctor, that the Pasha had been informed not only of our presence in the city, but of our excursions among the villages in the plain, and that he had made inquiries which seemed to indicate some surprise at our not having been to visit him. By means of the same Hekim Bashi I immediately sent my respects to *son Excellence*, and asked when it would be most convenient for him to receive us. The Pasha named the following evening. His outward appearance was not prepossessing; it was generally said that he had been one of the handsomest men in the empire, and that it was his personal beauty as a boy and youth that had raised him from about the lowest to the highest condition, but he was now very fat, very coarse and bloated, and had a gruff vulgar voice and an unintellectual gross countenance. He, however, received us very well, and I believe he meant to be unusually courteous and kind. The Hekim had told him that I had written one work about Turkey and that I might probably write another: he also knew that I was well acquainted with some who formed part of the present ministry at Constantinople. The *salon* in which we sat, and which looked right over the horrible prison, was mean and even uncomfortable, and very dimly lighted by two common tin lamps, but the pipes were pretty good and the coffee was better. *Son Excellence* had just dined; his eructations were frequent, loud, and (to us) very distressing. He himself led the conversation to the state of the country. After confessing that the police seemed very good on the plain, although there were no regular troops to maintain it, and offering with an effort, a compliment or two for which he was fishing, I ventured to speak of the roads. He acknowledged that they were very bad—so bad that he himself very seldom went out of the town, and when he did never rode farther than Hadji Haivat—but he said that bad as they were the people were accustomed to them, and that he had no money to make them better. I could not ask him so direct a question as this—what became of the money the people were paying, and had been paying for ages, to keep the roads and bridges passable. When he had dwelt for some time on some general topics, betraying no small amount of ignorance and indifference, he fell upon a subject which not only interested him but excited him strongly. This was the silk trade, in which he was even more interested in his private than in his public capacity; for, under the cover of the Armenian firm of Cabackji Oglou, he had been speculating largely in raw silks, setting up silk works to be conducted by a man from Lyons buying up mulberry plantations, and entering upon other measures which ought to be forbidden to the governor of a province—and which, in fact,

were forbidden in law or upon paper. 'If,' said he, 'Brusa cannot sell her silk, Brusa must starve! Why is it that you English do not buy more silk?' We told him the reasons which affected the English markets, and which were likely to continue to operate very unfavourably upon the silk of this country, unless some reduction took place in the taxes and duties on its production and exportation. He was much disturbed; taxes and duties could not be lowered—that was impossible—the government every year wanted more and more money—if the English and French did not buy the silk and pay a good high price for it, the Pashalik of Brusa would soon be worth nothing either to the government at Stamboul or to the Pasha. I hinted at the immense benefits which might be derived from improving the general agriculture of the country—from exporting wheat, maize, oats, barley, &c., which had of late been in such demand in our markets, and which England and France and other densely populated countries must continue to require. 'Oh!' said the Pasha, 'you send to the Black Sea and the Danube for corn and maize; other countries grow corn and maize: we grow silk.' Now, of all this immense Pashalik, which is as large as some European kingdoms, the plain of Brusa (adapted by nature to nearly every variety of cultivation) and the district of Billjik, only a few miles above it, are in reality the only portions in which silk is the *chief* industry of the people, and is produced in any considerable quantity. We ventured to say as much. The Pasha replied that the districts in the interior were very poor, except Afion-Kara-Hissar, which produced plenty of opium; but then the trade in opium had become as bad as that in silk; and, up there, they had nothing worth sending down to Brusa and over to Constantinople except opium. I again spoke a few words about the rich wheat lands which existed up above as well as down below, and on either side of Brusa for hundreds of square miles, and said that if there were but roads . . . Mustapha Nourée evidently thought my roads a bore: he eructated, and then again bemoaned the low prices and the no demand for silk and opium. I had heard a good deal of talk about a large and beautiful breed of bovine cattle which he had brought up from Syria, where for some time he had been commander-in-chief, as also of some fine merinos sheep which he had procured from a large stock imported by the Sultan; and, in the hope that this would be a subject agreeable to him, I asked a few questions about his cows and sheep, not neglecting to pay him a compliment on having introduced these important improvements in the plain of Brusa. He told me that his herd and his flock were down in the plain towards the lake of Apollonia, where I should probably see them; that the cows were very fine cows, although they did not give so much milk as he expected; that the merinos sheep produced a good deal more wool than he could have thought, but gave a great deal of trouble and caused much expense; that as a speculation he had found both cows and sheep unprofitable. I said that provided the good breeds were spread, great benefits must accrue to the country, particularly if the people would only attend a little more to their pastures, make hay, and lay in winter stock. I almost doubt whether he knew what hay was. As for the people, he said that they would not pay him anything like a good price for his merinos lambs or Syrian calves and bull calves. I had been given to understand that he had his merinos sheep for nothing, save only the understanding that he was to disseminate the breed. He talked of these matters as a grazer or carcass-butcher might have done, looking at no point beyond his own immediate gain. In the whole of this conversation—and it was rather a long one—he never let drop a sentiment worthy of a statesman, or an idea becoming

an administrator even of the feeblest enlightenment. And this man had been considered as the right-hand man of the reforming Sultan Mahmoud, had been Arch-Chancellor and Seraskier, and had filled all the highest governmental posts in the empire, except that of the Viziriat!

The people, under such a chief, are not likely to lead comfortable lives: in short, they seem to have but three happy days in the year—viz., the three of the Bairam, after the severe fast of Ramazan has come to an end. At Brusa, we read:—

"This being the last day of the Ramazan, we saw a grand exhibition of what our travelled tailor poetically called '*Moutons Dorés*.' The term 'Golden Fleece' would not apply, for the sheep were all skinned. They were covered nearly all over with bits of tinsel or the thinnest gold-leaf, such as the frequenters of our fairs stick upon their gingerbread. These Brusa muttons were splendid without any gilding—in size and quantity of flesh they might rival some of our best or largest English sheep. They were all of the broad-tailed Caramania breed. At every step in the tcharshy, and still more in the town, visible signs of poverty and decay met us; yet we were not pestered by beggars as at Constantinople. The only mendicants that accosted us were the wandering fakirs.

"The '*Moutons Dorés*' show best by candle-light, and to-night was a night of grand *keff* and rejoicing among the Turks, for the weary Ramazan was expiring, and the joys of the Bairam were coming in, and the Pasha, mounted on his splendid mule which was renowned all over the country, and followed by all his retinue in their best attire, was abroad, and jogging in slow state through the bazaars, among the people, who reverently bent their turbans and skull-caps as he passed. Returning homeward from our consul's about midnight, we again passed through the meat bazaar, and saw the sheep shining in the light of many little coloured glass lamps, and of tall iron cressets with odorous pine wood blazing in them. We walked through a long avenue of mutton. Truly there was something imposing in the array and number of these gilded sheep. Yet we were assured that in the three days of Bairam they would all be polished to the bone. During the feast the Turks appeared to eat nothing but mutton; and they must eat it then, though they should not taste it again all through the year. It is a religious observance—the reddest mark in their rubric—an article or a profession of faith. Rich Turks, religiously inclined, kill sheep at this season, and distribute them among Mussulmans that are too poor to buy mutton of their own, and the merit of this act of charity and the spiritual rate of interest upon it are both considered as the greatest and highest.

"The firing of two great guns announced the beginning of the festival and the arrival of the new moon; but there was no pistol and musket firing as in former times, when the Turks, putting ball in their pieces to make the reports the louder, generally managed to kill or wound a few people, without meaning any mischief. The dangerous practice has been prohibited. Some of the men of the old school murmured that without the *feu de joie* it was not Bairam; but none of them hazarded any loud remark within the city. The Turks were all in the streets next morning in their best attire. As they met they embraced one another, and wished that the feast might be a happy one for all the faithful. As with us at Easter, they put on new clothes. They must have something new. Those who had been able to afford nothing better put on a new pair of pampouaches, or rolled a new cotton turban round the skull-cap. Old Hassan, who used to come to pick up traveller's crumbs at our hotel, and to hold our horses, and to do any other little job, had poverty written in legible characters, not only in

his face, but all over him. We gave him a few piastres on the first morning of the festival: he went straightway to the bazaar, bought ever so many yards of white cotton-stuff with small sprigs of flowers upon it, and made himself a new turban. Somebody else—I believe it was no Mussulman, but our Belgian tailor—gave him some of the gilded mutton; and he was set up for his Bairam, and thankful. Next Bairam might be better or it might be worse; old Hassan did not think beyond the present three days; and pauper as he was, he would go and smoke his pipe at the *café* by the side of the richest Mussulman of the place. The dearth of pastimes among this people perplexes any volatile European. During these three days their *keff* and jolity must have consisted almost entirely of eating mutton kibabs, smoking under shady trees, and enjoying the spectacle of two dancing bears and one monkey."

We have not room to copy the accounts of acts of tyranny which the travellers painfully witnessed; we must rather speak of some of the customs:—

"At Brusa the Turks were carrying in their grapes on the backs of camels. The quantity was very great, but the fruit was sadly disfigured, bruised, and otherwise ill-treated. Although many of the Mussulmans will not now-a-days scruple to drink them, they make neither wine nor raki. Nor do these Turks dry their grapes into raisins and prepare them for exportation, like their brethren at Smyrna. What, then, do they with these mountains of crushed grapes? They make *petmez* of them. With a press so big, awkward, and primitive-looking, that it must have been invented only a few years after Noah's plantation of the vine, they squeeze out the juice of the fruit, which is caught by wooden troughs hollowed out of trees like Indian canoes: instead of allowing the juice to ferment, they take it and boil it down in great copper cauldrons; they boil away until the juice is of the consistency of a jelly or jam (to the eye it does not look unlike raspberry jam); then they let it cool and pack it up in great earthen jars, wherein, with a little care, it will keep for a very long time. This is *petmez*. They use it as we do treacle, or rather as the Americans, in some of the States of the Union, use molasses—which means that they use it for almost everything, from a joint of meat down to a slice of bread. It serves as a general sweetener, the use of sugar being almost unknown to the common people. There is a very refreshing acid in it. When carefully prepared, as *Techelebee John* could do it—it was a delicious *agro-dolce* and strongly to be recommended with a dish of wild boar. It is a very important article in the domestic economy of all. Although the Greeks make plenty of wine, and an abundant use of it when it is made, they also make their annual stock of *petmez*; so do the Armenians, and the poor Israelites likewise. 'I am in trouble and in woe,' said one of our friends among the Greek peasants; 'I have been obliged to sell all my grapes to pay my taxes! I have none left to make *petmez*. What will my children do without *petmez*? How are we to get through the winter without *petmez*?'"

The Greeks and Armenians rear numerous families. The Turkish women have resource to vile practices, and it is rare to see more than a single child, or two children, in one (if it can be so called) of their families. Mothers and children often perish. Other odious facts are also alluded to by our author; but they are too near coarseness for us to notice farther.

The Bishop of Kutayah entertained Mr. M. and his companions very hospitably on their route along the flanks of Olympus. At his table they met Achmet, an officer in military command, and Mr. M. relates:—

"Well treated and in excellent case as they were, Achmet confessed that not many of his

people liked the service. They were quiet, orderly, respectful, but certainly not cheerful—and cheerfulless in a soldier is good 25 per cent. in value. He entirely disapproved of harsh military punishments. This was a subject we discussed in his *salon*, over the coffee and *tchibouques*, and it gratified me to hear, in a Turkish barrack in Asia Minor, the praises of an old friend and countryman, whose writings, during a period of thirty years, have largely contributed to the improvement of the condition of the common soldier in the British army. With extracts from some of these writings Achmet Pasha was acquainted through German translations.

"Achmet was one of the very few Turks (above the condition of peasants) I ever met with that was a keen sportsman. Pashas and Effendis love the soft corner of the divan, and look upon hunting and shooting as hard, coarse work, fit only for clowns and menial servants.

"To-day we had a quiet dinner at the Bishop's, and instead of toasts and music and singing, a quiet talk after it. 'Yes!' said our host, 'they made me pay too much for this poor bishopric of Kutayah and Angora. They took 70,000 piastres from me! It is not worth the money.'

"To whom was the money paid?"

"Half went to the Patriarchate at Constantinople, and half, according to custom, to the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs."

"But are these bishoprics always sold?"

"They are never given without money, and, as far as my experience goes, those who bid highest get them, whatever may be their learning, or their ignorance, or their general character."

"No wonder that the Greek clergy in the Ottoman Empire should be in so degraded a state!"

"Our Bishop said that he had been grossly deceived as to the value or in-comings of the diocese. In Kutayah there were only three hundred Greek houses, and they were all very poor; up at Angora there were not so many houses, and they were still poorer. When the Greeks had paid their *kharchat*, *ushur*, *moncata*, *saliané*, and other imposts, they had next to nothing left to give their bishop or their church. Many of them were deeply in debt and could not pay all the government taxes this year. Out of his receipts he had to remit a certain sum to the Patriarchate; then there was always something to give to the local Turkish government, and something to the Greek poor; and when his small income was thus nibbled away, what could remain to him? He declared that he scarcely got interest for his 70,000 piastres. He counted interest at the very moderate rate of 25 per cent. per annum! He ought to have a better bishopric for his money; he was sick unto death of Kutayah; he wanted to be removed; he was quite sure that, if he were condemned long to this exile, *ennui* and the winter weather would kill him; he was in delicate health now (he was as strong and hearty as a man could well be); he much needed a milder climate and a town that had more society; and he pointed out an intricate labyrinth by which he thought that, on my return to Constantinople, I might very possibly aid in procuring his translation to a better see. I was to begin by declaring, of my own knowledge, that the state of his health was deplorable—that his lungs were seriously affected by the Kutayah cold! I, who had heard him sing last night with a strength of lung that made one envy him!—I, who had seen and continued to see such evidence of his alacrity and vigour! It was too much for the Bishop to ask."

The descriptions of the ruins of Nicæa and other antiquities are very interesting, but, we regret to say, too long for our quoting. The desolation of the former is quite appalling. But even where there was plenty of game and fish abounding, and the earth most fruitful, still the

condition of the inhabitants was wretched, and, to add to their dejection, the old tenets and forms of their religion were nearly exploded; and, regardless of God's worship themselves, they were left to the tender mercies of infidel, yet fanatic tyrants, without justice, pity, or remorse.

In his second volume, the author returns to Constantinople; but we cannot, in this *Gazette*, go beyond Brusa.

#### SPANISH LITERATURE.

*Ticknor's History of Spanish Literature.*

(Third Vol., and Concluding Notice.)

We presume the Government was almost always too despotic in Spain to admit of the dangerous indulgence in satirical writings, such as burst out in other countries where there was less vengeful restraint, though even in our own Plantagenet times it was far from safe to joke about the Crown. In Spain, however, harmless epigram was about the limit of satire; but the pastoral was fairly cultivated, and the amative flourished luxuriantly.

Light literature was also very prolific, and in one class Spanish authors took the lead and surpassed those of all other countries. We allude to the stories of Rogues; the peculiar ruffian and ruffler tales, so full of insolence and so descriptive of manners. Onward we read:—

"One more variety in the characteristics of this style of writing in Spain is, however, so distinct from the rest, that it should be separately mentioned,—that which has sometimes been called the Allegorical and Satirical Tale, and which generally took the form of a Vision. It was, probably, suggested by the bold and original 'Visions' of Quevedo; and the instance of it most worthy of notice is 'The Limping Devil' of Luis Velez de Guevara, which appeared in 1641. It is a short story, founded on the idea that a student releases from his confinement, in a magician's vial, the Limping Devil, who, in return for this service, carries his liberator through the air, and, unroofing, as it were, the houses of Madrid, during the stillness of the night, shows him the secrets that are passing within. It is divided into ten 'Leaps,' as they afterwards spring from place to place in different parts of Spain, in order to pounce on their prey, and it is satirical throughout. Parts of it are very happy; among which may be selected those relating to fashionable life, to the life of rogues, and to that of men of letters, in the large cities of Castile and Andalusia, though these, like the rest, are often disfigured with the bad taste then so common. On the whole, however, it is an amusing fiction,—partly allegorical and partly sketched from living manners,—and is to be placed among the more spirited prose satires in modern literature, both in its original form and in the form given to it by Le Sage, whose *ruficamento* has carried it, under the name of 'Le Diable Boiteux,' wherever letters are known.

"Earlier than the appearance of the 'Limping Devil,' however, Polo had written his 'Hospital of Incurables,' a direct, but poor, imitation of Quevedo; and in 1647, under an assumed name, he published his 'University of Love, or School for Selfishness,' a satire against mercenary matches, thrown into the shape of a vision of the University of Love, where the fair sex are brought up in the arts of profitable intrigue, and receive degrees according to their progress. It is, in general, an ill-managed allegory, filled with bad puns and worse verse; but there is one passage so characteristic of Spanish wit in this form of fiction, that it may be cited as an illustration of the entire class to which it belongs.

"That young creature whom you see there," said the God of Love, as he led me on, "is the chief captain of my war, the one that has brought most soldiers to my feet, and enlisted most men under my banners. The elderly person that is leading her along by the hand is her aunt." "Her

aunt, did you say?" I replied; "her aunt? Then there is an end of all my love for her. That word *aunt* is a counter poison that has disinfected me entirely, and quite healed the wound your well planted arrow was beginning to make in my heart. For, however much a man may be in love, there can be no doubt an *aunt* will always be enough to purge him clean of it. Inquisitive, suspicious, envious—one or the other she cannot fail to be,—and if the niece have the luck to escape, the lover never has; for if she is envious, she wants him for herself; and if she is only suspicious, she still spoils all comfort, so disconcerting every little project, and so disturbing every little nice plan, as to render pleasure itself unsavoury." "Why, what a desperately bad opinion you have of aunts!" said Love. "To be sure I have," said I. "If the state of innocence in which Adam and Eve were created had nothing else to recommend it, the simple fact that there could have been no aunts in Paradise would have been enough for me. Why, every morning as soon as I get up I cross myself and say, 'By the sign of the Holy Rood, from all aunts deliver us this day, Good Lord!' And every time I repeat the *Paternoster*, after 'Lead us not into temptation,' I always add,—'nor into the way of aunts either.'"

This reminds us of a Parisian *coulisse* anecdote of our own day. An English Milor had become exceedingly amative of a pretty actress, and one evening was pressing some engagement upon her so warmly in the green-room, that she sought refuge from his suit by saying, "Well; I must consult my aunt." "Aunt!" exclaimed his lordship, turning to her companion, "I never knew she had an aunt!" "Oh yes, Milor," the lively *soubrette* replied, "she has even a mother for great occasions!" But to return to Spain:—

"The *picaresque* stories, exclusively Spanish from the very first, and the multitudes of tales that followed them with attributes hardly less separate and national, never lose their Spanish air and costume, even in the most successful of their foreign imitations. Taken together, the number of these fictions is very great;—so great that their mass may well be called enormous. But what is more remarkable than their multitude is the fact, that they were produced when the rest of Europe, with a partial exception in favour of Italy, was not yet awakened to corresponding efforts of the imagination; before Madame de Lafayette had published her 'Zayde;' before Sydney's 'Arcadia' had appeared, or D'Urfé's 'Astrea,' or Corneille's 'Cid,' or Le Sage's 'Gil Blas.' In short, they were at the height of their fame just at the period when the Hôtel de Rambouillet reigned supreme over the taste of France, and when Hardy, following the indications of the public will and the example of his rivals, could do no better than bring out upon the stage of Paris nearly every one of the tales of Cervantes, and many of those of Cervantes's rivals and contemporaries.

"But civilization and manners advanced in the rest of Europe rapidly from this moment, and paused in Spain. Madrid, instead of sending its influences to France, began itself to acknowledge the control of French literature and refinement. The creative spirit, therefore, ceased in Spanish romantic fiction, and, as we shall presently see, a spirit of French imitation took its place."

From this period, therefore, though the history is still very interesting, we need not prolong our review by tracing it so exactly as in our preceding papers. Of a more important branch of literature it is truly said:—

"Solis was the last of the good writers in the elder school of Spanish history;—a school which, even during its best days, numbered but few names, and which, now that the whole literature of the country was decaying, shared the general fate. Nor could it be otherwise. The spirit of

political tyranny in the Government, and of religious tyranny in the Inquisition—now closer than ever united—were more hostile to bold and faithful inquiry in the department of history than in almost any other; so that the generous national independence and honesty announced in the old chronicles were stopped midway in their career, before half of their power had been put forth."

Also justly remarks Mr. Ticknor:—

But "in one particular form of didactic composition, however, Spain stands in advance of all other countries; I mean that of Proverbs, which Cervantes has happily called 'short sentences drawn from long experience.' Spanish proverbs can be traced back to the earliest times. One of the best known—'Laws go where kings please they should'—is connected with an event of importance in the reign of Alfonso the Sixth, who died in the beginning of the 12th century, when the language of Castile had hardly a distinct existence. Another has been traced to a custom belonging to the days of the Infantes de Lara, and is itself probably of not much later date. Others are found in the 'General Chronicle,' which is one of the oldest of Spanish prose compositions, and among them is the happy one on disappointed expectations, cited in Don Quixote more than once: 'He went for wool and came back shorn.' Several occur in the 'Conde Lucano' of Don John Manuel, and many in the poetry of the Archpriest of Hita, both of whom lived in the time of Alfonso the Eleventh.

"Thus far, however, we have only separate and isolated sayings, evidently belonging to the old Spanish race, and always used as if quite familiar and notorious. But in the reign of John the Second, and at his request, the Marquis of Santillana collected a hundred in rhyme, which we have already noticed, besides above six hundred, he says, such as the old women were wont to repeat in their chimney corners. From this period, therefore, or rather from 1508, when this collection was published, the old and wise proverbs of the language may be regarded as having obtained a settled place in its didactic literature."

"The number of proverbs, indeed, was soon so great—not only those floating about in the common talk of men, but those collected and printed—that they began to be turned to account. Garay, who was attached to the cathedral of Toledo, and therefore lived in the centre of whatever was peculiarly Castilian, wrote a long letter, every sentence of which was a popular saying; to which he added two similar letters, found, as he says, by accident, and made up, in the same way, of proverbs."

"Why proverbs should abound so much more in Spain than in any other country of Christendom, it is not possible to tell. Perhaps the Arabs, whose language is rich in such wisdom, may have furnished some of them; or perhaps the whole mass may have sprung from the original soil of the less cultivated classes of Spanish society. But however this may be, we know they are often among the pleasantest and most characteristic ornaments of the national literature; and those who are most familiar with them will be most ready to agree with the wise author of the 'Dialogue on Languages,' when he says, and repeats the remark, that we must go to the old national proverbs for what is purest in his native Castilian."

Sancho Panza's affluence in this way can never be forgotten; but we have brought our notice near a close. The third period, from the beginning of the 18th to the early part of the 19th century, from the Bourbon accession to the Buonaparte invasion, is as ably handled as the centuries that had gone before. An appendix, worthy of the work and the author, on the Spanish language, and a number of fine examples of poetry and other classes of publication, conclude the whole of a labour which will remain for ages a proof of industry, research, and sound judgment.

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

(We are indebted to Dr. Shaw for this interesting letter, addressed to him by a great African Geographical authority. Ed. L. G.)

## RECENTLY DISCOVERED SOUTH AFRICAN LAKE.

18, Kensington Crescent,  
14th Feb., 1850.

MR DEAR SIR,—In reference to the subject of the Great Lake situated in Southern Africa, as brought before the Royal Geographical Society on Monday evening last, permit me to observe that I am acquainted with two of the gentlemen, Mr. Murray and Mr. Oswell, who have been the means of penetrating to it. They left England in October, 1848, for that purpose, having, by letters, prepared Mr. Livingston to wait their arrival, and to accompany them. I had much communication with Mr. Oswell before he left; he, with his fellow-traveller Capt. Varden, now in London, having visited that part of Africa about two years before, and penetrated beyond the Bakas mountains to about 21 deg. 30 sec. S. lat., and afterwards traced the Limpopo\* a considerable way to the eastward, and after having succeeded in protracing their distance more than 60 miles, they must have reached 31 deg. E. long. in about 22 deg. S. lat., at which point they clearly saw, from a small hill, the Limpopo wending its way eastward, in a direction E. N. E., discernible to the distance of at least 30 miles. Taking this distance as correct, the Limpopo must, as I conceived it did, flow into the Indian Ocean, to the south of Chulwand Holy Islands, where, in a delta, are the mouths of several rivers, one of them, the Galvaro, of considerable magnitude, and stated as all flowing from one stream, at some distance into the interior. That the Limpopo does not enter the sea at Delagoa Bay I have certain information, through the Dutch farmers, who have lately spread themselves over that portion of the east coast of Africa, and who have traced the Limpopo to the sea, to the north of Delagoa Bay, but at what precise point I cannot at present say. They state that it retains its original name "Omi," to the sea; and if this is correct, then it may be the "Omo," or Gold River, laid down on the old Portuguese maps, which enters the Indian Ocean about half-way between Delagoa Bay and Juhamrara, but I am more inclined to hold by the opinion first expressed.

In the session of 1845, I gave in a paper which was read at the Society, and which was accompanied by a map. It was afterwards published in the *Colonial Magazine* for September of that year. In that paper I gave the results of much information which I had received from different quarters, and especially a most important communication from Mr. Livingston, which had been put into my hands by a private friend, in which he gave an account of his journey to the Bakallaka mountains, and to within a very short distance of the lake. Carefully portraying his route and bearings, I found the position of the lake would be, as stated in the paper referred to, in 20 deg. 20 sec. S. lat. and 24 deg. 30 sec. E. long. Other accounts had informed me that a river ran from it to the northward, in which case it must have formed one of the upper branches of the Creema; and such I considered it, though I had great doubt about it, well knowing how native Africans, in their mode of expressing themselves, just reverse the course of rivers, and also the bearings from one point to another; and this we now find, in the present instance, is the case. From what Mr. Oswell told me, I am inclined to believe that the river which issues from the lake is the "Shani," a considerable and important branch of the Limpopo, which river (the Shani), he says, the natives told him came from the lake. The land to the east, to the north, and to the west of the lake, or rather to the north-west, is very

high, and reaching above the line of perpetual congelation. The lake goes by different names—one, "Mokar," or Lake of the Boat; another, "Mampoa," from the name and residence of a chief who dwells on its western shores; and another, "Tshagga," which latter has led careless geographers to confound it with the lake in Tshagga, to the west of Mombas, and consequently to place the sources of the Nile, and the Coange in it, near the Tropic of Capricorn.

But as I am to bring to the Society the map of all Africa, which I have constructed, showing all these and other important delineations, with a short memoir, made out at the request of our worthy President, I shall add nothing more here, even did my time at present permit. Excuse this hurried letter.—I remain, &c.

Dr. N. Shaw, Sec.

JAMES MACQUEEN.

## BABYLONIAN AND ASSYRIAN INSCRIPTIONS.

To the Editor of the *Literary Gazette*.

SIR,—In consequence of the report you have given in your valuable journal of the lecture delivered by Major Rawlinson, "On the Babylonian and Assyrian inscriptions, I have the honour to address you the following lines, requesting their insertion, as well from your impartiality as from the many proofs of interest you have given to my researches.

In 1846, Mr. Rawlinson explained, in a memoir published by the Royal Asiatic Society, the heterogeneous facts which characterise these inscriptions, by principles founded on the euphonic system of the Sanskrit; the *savant* philologist adopting that each form of the hundreds of Babylonian and Assyrian letters was destined to represent a distinct and specific sound, but treating the other numerous questions concerning this then still unexplored science in the same general way with which he speaks now of the second cuneiform writing of Persepolis, calling it Seythik, but which I recently discovered to be a Semitical dialect.\*

In 1847 I published a work on this subject, known in England, and extracts from it will be found in your *Gazette* (Aug. 14, 1847). With the scanty means for deciphering afforded to me by only nineteen proper names of men and countries, I obtained, among others, the following positive results:—The existence of *homophones* as proof of the identity between the system of the *aramæan* (complicated) cuneiform writing with the system of the phonetical hieroglyphs of ancient Egypt; farther, the reality of such principles belonging equally to the phonetical writing of Egypt and the writings of Semitical nations, like the presence and omission which take place indifferently for the signs of the vowels (whose sound I enounced combined *sous-entendu*, but not inherent to the consonant); and also the faculty to express by the same sign different sounds—as liquids, aspirations, and even articulations, calling these particular signs *homotypes*. Lastly, I declared and proved, by numerous instances, the language contained in these inscriptions to be Semitical, but mixed with the Chamite: showing the most frequent analogies with the Chaldaic, and other no less precise analogies with the Coptic (Saidic).

In 1850, I now read, in the same paper (*Literary Gazette*, Feb. 23), that Major Rawlinson, with the aid of no less than eighty proper names, has come to these identical results, and consequently gives up the views which he emitted in his memoir of 1846; the present report stating that he finds undoubted marks of an Egyptian origin: the extensive employment of *homophones*: the vowels to be supplied according to the requirements of the language: characters employed to represent two entirely dissimilar alphabetical powers: nouns and pronouns to be compared with Semite and Coptic usage, &c.

\* Remarques sur la deuxième écriture cuneiforme (Élamite) de Persepolis. *Revue Archéologique*, Paris, 1850.

I shall not dwell on all the other facts already known—as on ideographical signs, determinatives, the poverty of the elemental alphabetical powers, the want of distinction between the hard and soft pronunciation of the consonants, the mutation of the liquids, and other phonetic powers—which Major Rawlinson stated to his illustrious auditory (Prince Albert, Chevalier Bunsen, Messrs. Hallam, Murchison, Hamilton, &c.), which he seemed to treat as a rather elementary one, acquainting those celebrated men with the important grammatical truth, that literal characters require a vowel sound to precede or follow the consonant.

Suffice it to say, that though highly gratified to find so eminent a scholar as Major Rawlinson, and who, by his stay near Behistun, possesses means sealed up to every other inquirer, as my follower on those principles, which first of all I discovered and published; still I owe it to myself, and to the dignity of science, to state these my claims of priority relative to the philological question.

Concerning the historical one, I confess that it is only in poetry that I admit any such discussion like the famous axiom, "To be, or not to be;" in science, we want facts from the philologist, leaving hypotheses to the general historian. (One cannot, therefore, say, "it may be Peter, but it may be Paul;" but has simply to state, "Such is my reading," like the one now adopted by the combined efforts of different *savants*, and by my own initiative, of the name of the king at Khorsabad, now decidedly identified as the *Sargan* of Esæa.

I shall no longer intrude on the space you allow me, but wish to add the single fact, that the Behistun inscription, however precious it be, can by no means be compared to Young and Champollion's Rosetta stone; Grotefend, to whom alone we owe the key for the deciphering of cuneiform writing, having made his signal discovery, not with the aid of thousands of letters, but with the poor means only which some lines of Niebuhr's inscriptions afforded to his sagacity.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

CHEVALIER ISIDORE LOWENSTERN,

Author of "*Exposé des Elements constitutifs du système de la troisième écriture cuneiforme de Persepolis*." (Paris, 1847.)

Paris, Feb. 25, 1850.

## ARTS AND SCIENCES.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

Feb. 22.—Mr. Carpmæl, "On the Manufactures from the Cocoa-nut." A cocoa-nut consists of husk, shell, and kernel; Mr. Carpmæl treated principally of the first and last. The husk has been long of importance in India for coir ropes and cables. The natives obtain the fibre by soaking the husk in water, rotting it as it were, and beating it; and the women twist the fibre into yarn on their legs with their hands. No machine process has been yet able to compete with this simple mode of twisting; and, therefore, all coir yarn is still obtained from abroad. The modern process, the immediate subject of Mr. Carpmæl's illustration, was the production of a bristly fibre for brooms, brushes, &c., from the outer portion of the husk, which has been hitherto thrown away. The hard husk, soaked in water, is submitted to the dragging and tearing action of rollers revolving at different speeds. After this first crushing, the husk is again soaked, when the water enters the whole mass, and again rolled, the rollers being nearer together. It is then placed in the spike machine, the spikes revolving from the workmen with high velocity, and throwing off the fibre into a receiving bin. Throughout the whole of the roller and spike processes, the material must be kept moist, every attempt to break it down dry having failed. After these processes, however, there is still much left matted together. This refuse has been used instead of tan for horticultural purposes; and, because of its spongy quali-

\* Mr. R. Gordon Cumming, now in London, has traced the Limpopo a considerable distance.

ties, as manure for dry land. The moist fibre is placed, by separate handfuls, in a frame, to be stove-dried; and the next process is cutting it into lengths for the brush-maker, like bundles of bristles, and to be similarly used. All kinds of brooms and brushes, mats, &c., were then exhibited, and the manner of making them explained. From the kernel, as is well-known, coconut oil is procured, and to the introduction of this oil is due the first step in the improvement of candles, composite candles being a combination of the fatty acids with vegetable fat. After describing the manufacture of the material of the kernel, a portion of the product of which, it was stated, is now exported to France for making very excellent soap, owing to the excise laws preventing its being applied to such a purpose in this country, Mr. Carpmel touched upon tapping the palm to obtain the sap juice, and the distillation of this toddy into arrack. A better use of the toddy, however, he announced, which he had no doubt would lead to valuable results. Toddy contains a considerable portion of saccharine matter, infinitely greater, acre for acre, than the cane. Toddy quickly ferments, but, if immediately boiled down, it now appears the same results as boiling cane juice are obtained, and hence from toddy a large percentage of sugar. This communication Mr. Carpmel had received just before the lecture; also a small basket of cheese-cakes, and the recipe for the ladies; the latter, in conclusion, was read and the contents of the basket displayed. This conclusion of an interesting lecture might as well have been omitted.

#### CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 14th.—The President in the chair. Read:—1st. "On the Action of Arsenious Acid upon Albumen," by Mr. B. Edwards, showing experimentally that the whole of the arsenious acid, which exists in the coagulum formed by the addition of a solution of arsenious acid to albumen, may be removed by careful washing, assisted by the disintegration of the coagulum by trituration. The coagulate, washed with cold water, acted as a poison to a rabbit; and a guinea-pig fed with it, the stomach was found to be inflamed, and arsenic was detected in the mucous coat. From this, however, it was capable of removal by washing for some time in a stream of water. Hence the author considers that the retention of the arsenious acid by the albumen is simply mechanical, and affords no grounds for the ingenious theory of Liebig. 2nd. "On the Composition of Mestilole," extract from a letter of M. Cahour to Dr. Hofmann. In this letter M. Cahour removes the only discrepancy which existed to the formula given by Dr. Hofmann for this compound, having found that the repetition of the experiments for the density of its vapour, made with a more carefully purified product, is in perfect accordance with Dr. Hofmann's results. 3rd. "On the identity of Bisulphithylic and Hyposulphithylic Acids and Bisulphimethylic and Hyposulphimethylic Acids," by J. S. Muspratt.

Feb. 4th.—William Allen Miller, M.D., in the chair. Read:—1st. "On some of the Salts of Carbonic Acid," by Mr. N. Samuelson. The precipitated carbonates subjected to investigation were dried *in vacuo* over sulphuric acid previous to analysis. The results obtained were as follows:—

Carb. of Bismuth	=	Bi O <sub>2</sub> , CO <sub>2</sub>
" Cadmium	=	Cd O, CO <sub>2</sub>
" Manganese	=	Mn O, CO <sub>2</sub> + HO
" Nickel	=	10Ni O, 7CO <sub>2</sub> + 30HO
" Cobalt	=	7Co O, 3CO <sub>2</sub> + 6HO
" Chromium	=	1Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> , 2CO <sub>2</sub> + 7HO
" Uranium & Ammonia	=	{ U <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> , CO <sub>2</sub> } + 3HO
	=	{ 2(NH <sub>4</sub> O, CO <sub>2</sub> ) }

2nd. "Observations on Etherification," by Prof. Graham, showing that by submitting a mixture of

1 vol. of sulphuric acid, and from 4 to 8 vols. of alcohol, of 83 per cent., in a closed tube, to a temperature of from 284° to 317° ether is formed, which rises to the surface of the fluid, without the formation of sulphovinic acid, or any charring. Crystals of bisulphate of soda with an excess of acid are found to answer the same purpose. By decreasing the proportion of alcohol, the product of ether was partly diminished, charring took place, and sulphovinic acid was generated. Professor Graham, therefore, considers that the process of etherification is attributable to the contact theory so ably advocated by Mitscherlich. 3rd. "On a Natural Alloy of Copper and Silver," by Fred. Field. This alloy was found in a mine about 20 leagues east of Coquimbo; it is perfectly free from sulphur, copper, or any mineralizing substance. The quantity of silver varies, in different parts of the mass, from 1.09 to 7.60 per cent.

#### INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

Feb. 12th.—Mr. W. Cubitt, President, in the chair. Read:—1st, "An Account of the Cast-Iron Lighthouse Tower on Gibb's Hill, in the Bermudas," by Mr. P. Paterson. The site chosen for this tower was in latitude 32 deg. 14 min. N., and longitude 64 deg. 50 min. W., being the southern part of the Bermudas, at which point they are most safely approached. The form of the tower was that of a strong conoidal figure, 105 feet 9 inches in height, terminated at the top by an inverted conoidal figure, 4 feet high, in lieu of a capital; its extreme outside diameter was 24 feet, at the narrowest part 14 feet, and at the top 20 feet. The external shell was constructed of one hundred and thirty-five concentric cast-iron plates, having inside flanges, and varying in thickness from one inch at the base to about three-quarters of an inch at the top. In the centre of the tower there was a hollow cast-iron column, eighteen inches in diameter in the inside, and of three-quarter inch metal, for supporting Fresnel's Dioptric apparatus, and in which the revolving weight descended; it was also used, in the daytime, for the raising and lowering of stores, and likewise contained the waste-water pipe. The lower part of the tower was filled with concrete, leaving a well, faced with brickwork, about eight feet in diameter, and twenty feet in depth, in the centre. Above this were the seven floors, the two lower ones being lined with brickwork and used as store rooms, and the upper ones lined with sheet-iron, were used as living-rooms for the light-keeper. The details were then given of the mode of constructing the floors, the windows, the staircases, and of attaching the lantern and light room to the main structure; it was stated that the light was visible from all points of the compass, excepting when obscured by the high land between Gibb's Hill and Castle Harbour, from the deck of a vessel at a distance of about twenty-seven miles, and possibly even at a still greater distance. The structure occupied less than one year in its actual erection; the whole cost, including the lantern and light apparatus, was stated to have been about 7,690*l.*, and the annual expense of maintaining it about 450*l.* 2nd. "A description of Sir George Cayley's Hot Air Engine," by Mr. W. W. Poingdestre. After entering briefly into the theoretical considerations of the expansion of heated aeriform bodies, and detailing the attempts made by Lieut. Ericson for employing hot air, instead of steam, as a prime mover, the author proceeded to state, that in 1837, Sir Geo. Cayley applied the products of combustion from close furnaces, so that they should act at once upon a piston, in a cylinder, similar in every respect to that of a single acting steam-engine. The engine consisted of a generator of heat, a working cylinder, and an air pump or blower, the air pump being half the size of the cylinder, and blowing air into, and through, a fire perfectly enclosed within the generator; the doors of the furnace were made perfectly air-tight as soon as the fire was well got up, the first

impulse being given to the engine by throwing a few jets of water upon the fire, which caused the air pump to work immediately, and continued so for hours; the fire being replenished by stopping off the blast from the furnace, and opening the upper bonnet. After the air had passed through the fire, the gaseous products of combustion, generally at a temperature of 600 deg. Fahrenheit, passed laterally through a chamber, used for separating them from any ashes, or cinders, into the working cylinder before alluded to. The difficulties attending this description of engine, were the liability of the working parts to be deranged, by the great sensible heat destroying the valves, pistons, and cylinders, and carbonising the lubricating oil. It was stated that Mr. A. Gordon had made a successful experiment on the application of the heated products of combustion for propelling a boat, without the intervention of any machinery, between the furnace and the water to be acted upon.

Feb. 19th.—Mr. W. Cubitt, President, in the chair, read:—"A description of the Iron Roof over the Railway Station, Lime-street, Liverpool," by Mr. R. Turner. The area covered was described as being 374 feet in length, and, 153 feet 6 inches in breadth, which was roofed over in one span. The roof consisted of a series of segmental girders or principals, fixed at intervals of 21 feet 6 inches from centre to centre; these were supported, on one side, upon the walls of the offices, as far as they extended, and on the other upon cast-iron columns. From the end of the offices to the Viaduct over Hotham-street, a distance of 60 feet 4 inches, the principals were carried upon a "box beam" of wrought iron. The principals were trussed vertically, by a series of radiating struts, which were made to act upon them, by straining the tie-rods and diagonal braces; they were trussed laterally by purlins and by diagonal bracing, extending from the bottom of the radiating struts to the top of the corresponding strut in the adjoining girder; these braces were connected with linking-plates by a bar of the same scantling, and also with the purlins already referred to. The girders were thus firmly knitted together, and a rigid framework formed, upon which the covering of galvanized corrugated iron and glass was laid. The whole construction was minutely described, and the appendix contained an account of the experiments for testing the strength of the principals. The discussion was adjourned.

Feb. 26th.—Mr. W. Cubitt, President, in the chair. Read:—"On the Street Paving of the Metropolis," with an Account of a peculiar system adopted at the London and North-Western Railway Station, Euston Square," by Mr. W. Taylor. The method employed by Mr. Taylor was, after removing the subsoil to the depth of sixteen inches, to lay a thickness of four inches of strong gravel, equally and well rammed, then another layer of gravel mixed with a small quantity of chalk, or hoggin for the purpose of giving elasticity, the ramming being continued as before; a third coat of the same materials, was then laid and rammed, a regular degree of convexity of surface being preserved. The stones used were of Mount Sorrel Granite, dressed and squared into regular masses of four inches deep, three inches thick and four inches long; these stones were laid in a bed of fine sand, one inch in thickness, equally spread over the surface of the substratum, and they were carefully placed, so that no stone should rock in its bed. The whole surface was then well driven down with wooden rammers, weighing fifty-five pounds each. The small size of the stones enabled them to be well rammed home, so that the surface of the pavement never sunk, and the hardness and the toughness of the material, prevented the stones from being worn down by any traffic, however heavy. It was stated, that this system was found infinitely preferable to the employment of large stones, and the statement of cost was greatly in its favour; the price of the ordinary

kind of granite paving, in London, being eighteen shillings per superficial yard, and the maximum cost of the new or "Euston" pavement, including the substratum, was not twelve shillings per yard, and deducting the value of the old stones, not (in this latter case), claimed by the contractor, the nett cost would only be nine shillings per yard. The system has been very extensively employed at Birmingham, and many provincial towns, and it appeared admitted that the beauty of the pavement when completed, was only equalled by its extreme durability, and by the manifest advantages it offered in its noiselessness, good foot-hold for horses, freedom from jolting, and the small repairs it required. It was suggested that the different Paving Boards should make a trial in streets of small traffic, by lifting the large stones, and cutting them into small cubes, or rectangular pieces, of three inches in depth, for the future pavement; so that a good field would be afforded for the practice of the paviours, which would enable them to be better qualified for the task of extending the system to the more important thoroughfares: by this means, too, a large surplus of stone would be accumulated for paving, and the refuse would be valuable for Macadamizing the roads in the outskirts. The discussion was adjourned.

#### LITERARY AND LEARNED. UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxford, Feb. 21.—The following degrees were conferred:—

*Masters of Arts*.—G. S. Whitlock, Scholar of Brasenose; Rev. R. M. Benson, Student, Rev. M. W. Barton, Christ Church; J. Coughton, Fellow of University; P. Chalkley, Scholar of Corpus; Rev. E. T. Austen, Fellow of St. John's; B. D. Compton, Fellow of Merton; E. G. Richards, Rev. J. F. Austey, Oriel.

*Bachelors of Arts*.—W. D. Stanton, Exeter; T. H. Michell, Oriel.

Cambridge, Feb. 20.—The following degrees were conferred:—

*Masters of Arts*.—J. Ritson, Jesus College; J. Hicks, Downing College.  
*Bachelors of Arts*.—A. H. Pechell, F. Blomfield, B. R. Keene, Trinity College; G. F. Allfree, St. John's College; H. Norton, Magdalene College; W. Crane, Queen's College; S. East, St. Peter's College; H. T. I. Bagge, Downing College.

#### SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Feb. 21.—Lord Mahon, President, in the chair. Mr. George Ticknor, of Boston, was elected an honorary member of the Society. The Duke of Devonshire exhibited the ancient crossier of the Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, in Ireland, of which a description was communicated by Mr. Collier. As a work of mediæval art, this crossier has not much merit; and, in fact, its importance seems to us to be considerably over-rated. It consists of an outer case of bronze, ornamented with studs; within which is a wooden staff, supposed to have been that of St. Carthag, which was preserved as a holy relic. Its date is fixed by two inscriptions stating that it was made by Nial Mac Aeduan, who was Bishop of Lismore, and died in 1113, and by Nietan, another monastic artist. Mr. Westwood exhibited several drawings of Irish antiquities, illustrative of this crossier. Mr. Bidwell exhibited a small gold figure dredged out of the lake of Guatavita, in Antioquia, and an ancient Calabrese dagger of very elegant workmanship. Mr. W. R. Drake exhibited an inkstand and twelve mathematical instruments of inlaid metal, apparently Italian, and of the beginning of the sixteenth century. Mr. Lennox Boyd presented to the society some very interesting sculptured marbles, brought from India, and apparently of very early workmanship.\* Major Rawlinson then exhibited a number of figures in stone and terra cotta, brought by him from the sites of some of the ancient Chaldean cities, and evidently representing the Babylonian household gods. They were obtained from the ruins of a city now termed Khiffaze, upon the river Diale, about 10 miles S.E. of Bagdad; from the large

mound of ruins immediately opposite the Birs Jumad, which mark the site of the great Chaldean city of Basippa; and from Niffer, an ancient site, about 100 miles S.E. of Babylon, where the ruins are on a scale of extraordinary magnitude. These objects were accompanied by some remarks by Major Rawlinson on the Pantheon of the Babylonians. The Babylonians, he observed, had many deities in common with the Assyrians, such as Bel, Nabo, Hem, Sut, &c. Others, such as Mewdack, Sheshak, Succoth, Benoth, God, and Lavattan, (the Biblical Leviathan), were peculiar to Babylon. Many of the gods, best known in the inscriptions of Assyria are never mentioned at Babylon, such as Assarac or Missoch, Shemir, Ashtera, Dagon, &c. It is extremely difficult to classify the gods made known to us by the relics of Babylon and Nineveh, their names being usually expressed by monograms, and it is only in a few instances, where the title of the god is found in the composition of a proper name of which we have the correspondent expressed in Sahim characters, that we can ascertain the phonetic power of the monogram. This is the case with the god Bel, but this deity appears to have been known under a great number of different forms and attributes, and the name is usually found coupled with some distinctive epithet. One of the figures exhibited bore the name of Bel, but the inscription on the back was so very rude, and in such complicated characters, that Major Rawlinson was unable to make out the epithet added to the name. It is only in a few instances, when we know the name of a Babylonian or Assyrian god, that we can ascertain his supposed functions, or compare him with any deity in the Greek mythology. Yet we may identify Assarac or Nisrach in Assyrian, and Bel in Babylonian mythology with Chronos, as the usual epithet employed in the inscriptions is "father of the gods;" and the identity is asserted by old Greek writers. Hence, from the symbol representing flame, which is always found on the cylinders which bear his name, is supposed to be the deified element of fire, the Baal Haman of the Phœnicians. Major Rawlinson identifies Lavattan with the Biblical Leviathan, because he finds upon the cylinder bearing his name a snake or marine monster depicted as his emblem. Perhaps the Babylonian Lavattan may be the same as the Assyrian Dagon. Among the smaller figures exhibited, Major Rawlinson identifies one with the Oriental Venus, who is named Ashtera (for Ashteroth or Ashtarte) in Assyrian, and Muluia or Alitia, as she reads her name, on the cylinders and in other Babylonian records. One other goddess only can be distinctly traced in the inscriptions of Assyria and Babylonia, whose name he reads Belt, and he supposes her to be the Rhea of the Greeks, as she is particularly designated as the mother of the gods. Hesyehias, however, is quoted as identifying the Babylonian Beltis with the Hera and sometimes with the Venus of the Greeks. Among other objects exhibited were a few inscribed earthen lids belonging to sepulchral jars. One of them, which is covered with Sabœan writing, was brought from the old city of Tib to the east of the Tigris. The others were dug up among the ruins of Babylon, and their inscriptions are in a very early type of the Hebrew character, resembling the Palmyrene rather than the usual square Hebrew text. It is an extraordinary circumstance that we should find among a people using the Hebrew character the custom of burning their dead, which the sepulchral jars and inscribed lids indicate. The inscriptions have not yet been properly examined, but they may be presumed, with tolerable certainty, to be religious, and to refer to the early Hebrew superstitions regarding the angels who took charge of the dead. Major Rawlinson considers these earthen lids to be of the third or fourth century.

#### ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

Feb. 14th.—Mr. Hallam, V.P., in the chair. Mr. Watkiss Lloyd read a memoir "On Triptolemus and the Dioscuri, as represented on one of two vases placed upon the table: it is a Nolan vase, with red figures on a black ground, of the form which Prof. Gerhard entitles the *Pelike*, and which, as well as its more archaic companion, exhibits (Mr. Lloyd remarked) the true and healthy spirit of Hellenism. Having described the several figures, and identified the three principal, by their symbols, with Triptolemus, whom Demeter taught the art of agriculture, and the Dioscuri, to whom he, in turn, committed the secret mysteries of that goddess and of Kore, Mr. Lloyd proceeded from these to a view of the origin, meaning, and successive forms of the mythological traditions of the Greeks. Though subject to transformation, in accordance with the social changes of successive periods, these traditions were, in essentials, the common and most familiar memories of the people: any attempt to impose such upon them must have failed ridiculously. Even in poetry there is less of arbitrary alteration, within the period of preserved literature, than is generally supposed; and frequently the assumed innovations of the tragedians were, in fact, no more than the adoption and prominent elaboration of some ancient variation. The earliest authority for the mythus of the Dioscuri is to be found in Homer, who represents them as sharing with each other, by the decree of Zeus, alternately a mortal and an immortal condition:—

τοὺς ἀμφὸς ζωὴς κατὰ μοῖρας αἶψα  
ἢ καὶ νῆρην γῆς, τιμὴν πρὸς ἑὸς ἔχοντες  
ἀλλοτὶ μὲν ζῶσι; ἑτερήμαρτοι, ἀλλοτὶ δ' αἶψα  
τεθνήσκουσιν τιμὴν δὲ λαδύγχησ' ἱερὰ θύουσιν

But Homer, in relation to mythical development itself, and apart from the record of it, is a late authority, and earlier forms are constantly to be recovered from authors who, in comparison with his venerable antiquity, are moderns. Until the time when ethical symbolism began to prevail over merely physical, the ascent and descent of the Sons of Leda seem to represent the daily alternations of nature, as those of Kore the annual. Adonis was a masculine type of the same cycle of life and death, of activity and torpor. Dionysus, the wine god, was originally to the wine what Kore was to the corn harvest, and his symbolism, like hers, became expanded till it comprised all natural growth and increase. The solar year, like every well-marked course of natural phenomena, was, to the eye of the Greek, a life or an adventure of a Helius, an Apollo, Heracles, or Bellerophon; just as the progress of a remarkable constellation through the sky repeated, in its various positions, the various fortunes of the belted hunter Orion. Every incident of nature and every striking cycle of natural phenomena was made, by the lively poetic temperament of the Greeks, to furnish language and metaphor for the feelings and fortunes of man; every incident in man's life furnished a figure, and communicated an apprehension of a certain aspect of nature. Facts allegorised were converted by the same power into myths; and the myth, further developed, bloomed as poetry. This process of the origination and development of the mythology and mythological poetry of Greece must, at one period, have proceeded with prolific luxuriance; the genius of her people—quick to feel the relations between the Beautiful and the Good—readily gave predominance to the religious aspect of the universe. The Flora and Fauna of particular districts are represented in their legends; and hence the same religious views and conceptions, often indeed varied in proportions and tone, are expressed in a variety of mythological theories and adventures, which first gained local, and finally Hellenic, acceptance. Thus, there was a constant tendency to bring together, and weave into a connected whole, all the more important and significant traditions of Hellas

\* Of which we trust to give a detailed account as they deserve.—Ed. L. G.

the same tendency made itself felt in religious rites and observances; and though Triptolemus is peculiarly an Attic personage, as peculiarly as the Dioscuri are Lacedæmonian, the national tendencies readily account for their being exhibited together on the vase under examination, particularly as the Attic mythology told that Triptolemus communicated to them both the beneficial gifts and mystic rites of Demeter; and the fable seems, moreover, in its origin, to have reflected some important crisis in the religious or political relations of Attica and Peloponnesus.

*Thursday, 28th.*—Mr. Hallam in the chair. A very interesting paper was read by Mr. Birch, establishing a remarkable epoch in Egyptian dynastic chronology, of which, and another important discovery of a Fragment in a work of *Kaïremón*, on Hieroglyphics, which has escaped the notice of all writers on Egyptian Antiquities, from Dr. Young and Champollion, to Hinckes, Bunsen, and Lepsius, we shall give an immediate account. Kaïremón flourished between the reigns of Nero and Trajan, and the fragment quoted from him contains nineteen hieroglyphics the interpretation of which agrees with the system since made out and employed by modern scholars!

#### SYRO-EGYPTIAN SOCIETY.

*Feb. 12th.*—Dr. Lee in the chair.—“On the Connexion of the Ancient Egyptian and Hebrew Calendars in the dates of the first Passover.” By Miss F. Corboux. After pointing out several peculiarities showing the author of the Pentateuch to have been familiar with the Egyptian divisions of the year and months, different from the primitive patriarchal custom of opening the year in spring with appropriate religious offerings and of reckoning the months strictly from the new moon, Miss Corboux proceeded to explain how she had subjected to a decisive test her hypothesis that, in the dates of the first Passover, Moses referred to the Egyptian Calendar of his time, and not to a lunar reckoning. By following the Hebrews in their outward march along a track of full 80 geographical miles, at the rate of about 14 miles a day, it is seen that, if they started from Rameses on the 15th, they must have arrived at the site of the passage of the Red Sea on the evening beginning the 21st day, and crossed before the next morning. The overthrow of the Egyptians took place before six o'clock in the morning, when the morning watch ends. “The sea returned to its strength,”—i.e., the tide began to rise, having been depressed at low water several feet below its usual average level by an unusually violent wind,—“when the morning appeared,” which would be at the beginning of twilight, at about five. The rapidity with which the flood makes after the short pause following the strict time of low water depending on the former depression of the waters, and on the actual effect of the wind. From observations made expressly at Suez, from Miss C.’s instructions, it is found that on the day when the tidal phenomena agree with these particulars, the moon is only 11 days old; whereas on her 21st, when they ought to occur if the reckoning of Moses were lunar, the coincidences are particularly unfortunate; for it is high water all the time the Hebrews ought to be crossing, and the tide begins to ebb just as day appears. The Egyptian reckoning of Moses being thus proved, shows that the 10th of the Egyptian month Abib, or Apep, was the first new moon after the vernal equinox, and appointed time of the very ancient spring festival of the Hebrews, which they had made preparations to keep by the usual offerings of first fruits; but its celebration being abstracted by the contumacy of Pharaoh, and thus unavoidably deferred to four days after it had been due, the sacrifices were only offered in a hasty and unusual manner on the eve of the 15th, and were immediately followed by the departure. These circumstances being commemorated in the ordinance for

the future observance of the Passover and associated feast of first fruits, explains Ex. xii. 2, 3, 6, and the transfer of the latter feast to the time of the full moon instead of the new. For the order to celebrate this religious memorial on the anniversary of its first occurrence, was given irrespective of the calendar to be used in fixing the anniversary; hence the Egyptian days of the month were transferred to the corresponding days of the lunar style, when the Hebrews resumed it after their deliverance. This connection of the two calendars further affords an interesting proof of a point hitherto doubtful to Egyptian chronologists, whether the rectified Egyptian year of 365 days—astronomically traceable up to the era of Menophres, 1325, 22 a.c.—was in use before that period, or not! In that year, the relative positions of the equinox and of the 1st of Thoth, on which Sirius rose heliacally, are such that the Mosaic dates could only have agreed with it between one or two centuries after. Thus the Egyptian year known to Moses could not be the year of 365 days, but the more ancient defective Egyptian year, corrected in 1325 by the addition of five days. For had those five days been added before that time, as some contend, the dates of Moses, being Egyptian, must have shown it by agreeing with the position of the calendar of Menophres at some period within the bounds of chronological probability.

Mr. Sharpe made a communication upon Major Rawlinson’s reading of the inscriptions from Nineveh, which he characterised as one of the greatest triumphs of ingenuity, and as the result of a rare union of learning, patience, sagacity, and that wise caution which is so particularly necessary while the force of many of the letters is doubtful. He had full reliance on his readings, but doubted the justice of his historical opinions. Major Rawlinson produces the names of seven or eight kings. Some of these make Tyre and Sidon and Egypt pay tribute; and carry on a long war against Ashdod. Perhaps even the name of Jerusalem is found among the conquered cities. These eight kings may occupy about two centuries; and Mr. Sharpe, exhibiting tables of chronology for Egypt, Palestine, and Assyria, argued that these circumstances in history could be true of no other two centuries than those within which Isaiah was writing, and that these were the kings spoken of in the Bible, whose dynasty was put down by Nabopolassar, for there was no other time in which Egypt and the Phœnician cities could have paid tribute to Assyria.

#### ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

(Major Rawlinson’s Lecture on Assyrian and Babylonian Inscriptions: Concluded.)

From Herodotus, and other authorities, he showed the probability of the Assyrian monarchy dating from the commencement of the thirteenth century before the Christian era; and he proposed, accordingly, to place the six kings recorded at Nimrud from about a.c. 1250 to about a.c. 1100. The wars described upon the obelisk, during which the Assyrian arms certainly penetrated to the confines of Egypt, would thus fall in with the latter part of the 20th dynasty, when Egypt was suffering under great depression. A vast number of geographical coincidences, which were duly enumerated, corroborated this chronology. He further thought that an interval of perhaps seventy years occurred between the grandson of the obelisk king and the builder of Khorsabad; and he thus placed the reign of the latter in about a.c. 1030, at a period when Pe-hur, the fifth king of the 21st dynasty, was reigning in Egypt. The Koyunjik king he believed to be contemporary with Solomon; and his son, Asser-adon-asser, with Rehoboam and Sheshouk of Egypt. The monuments of the Assyrian kings, who contracted alliances with the 22nd dynasty of Egypt, as well as those familiar to us from Scripture history, he supposed we had yet to identify.

In regard to the Jews, Major Rawlinson suggested

that they were always classed by the Assyrians with the Khetta, or Hittites, who were the dominant race in Palestine. He showed the probability of Jerusalem being mentioned as a city of the Khetta; and he stated that it was even possible the children of Israel might be represented in the earlier inscriptions by the “twelve tribes of the upper and lower country,” who were always associated with the Hittites in the notices of the wars of Assyria against Hamath and Atesh.

Major Rawlinson then proceeded to give a summary of the annals of the Khorsabad king, following the order of events recorded in the series of inscriptions in Hall, No. 10, of the French plates, and illustrating the campaigns by references to the inscriptions in the other halls, particularly No. 2, where the wars were described in greater detail, and according to the regnal years.

Amongst numerous subjects of great interest, Major Rawlinson particularly drew attention to the various notices of Misr, or Egypt, translating the passages which referred to that country verbatim, and explaining that the city Râ-bek, which was always spoken of as the chief place in the country, was [the Biblical On, and Greek Heliopolis, the name being formed of Râ, the sun, and bek, (Coptic baki) a city, in the same manner as Baal-bek, Arap Bâxi, &c.

He thought that there were two distinct divisions of Egypt, commonly mentioned at Khorsabad, one *Misr*, (or, perhaps, Mitsur, the Heb. מִצְרַיִם) which seemed to be lower Egypt, and which was ruled over by Bi-arhu, possibly the Pe-hur of the hieroglyphs; and the other *Misek*, or higher Egypt, governed by a king whose name was written Me-ta (possibly, though hardly probably, a contraction of Menophtha). He suggested that these two divisions might represent the upper and lower country of the hieroglyphs, and that it was in consequence of the great similarity of the names that the Hebrews employed a single dual form, *Misraim*. At any rate, the country of *Misek*, which played so very conspicuous a part in the annals of Khorsabad, was immediately contiguous to *Misr*, or lower Egypt, for the king Me-ta appeared sometimes to reside in Râ-bek, or Heliopolis; and the two geographical names, moreover, were always associated. It might be remembered, also, that the names Menophtha and Pe-hur followed each other in the hieroglyphic lists of the 21st dynasty.

In noticing the campaign against Senacte, a city of Phœnicia contiguous to Ashdod, or Azotus, Major Rawlinson observed that, after the place was taken, the Assyrian king gave it to Metheti, of Atheni; and suggested that, as the city of Senacte was stated in another passage to be in the hands of the Yavana, or Ionians, this Metheti, of Atheni, might possibly be Melanthus, of Athens, or, at any rate, some Athenian leader, subsequent to the immigration of the Ionic families, who, being in command of a fleet on the coast of Phœnicia, had rendered assistance to the king of Assyria in bringing the sea-ports under subjection.

Major Rawlinson continued to describe all the campaigns of the Assyrian monarch in succession, and furnished much illustration from the ancient and modern geography of the countries between the Mediterranean and Persian Gulf. He stated that about 1,000 names of countries, tribes, and cities, were mentioned in these inscriptions; and that, when the records were completely and determinately made out, a most invaluable *tableau* would be thus furnished of the political geography of Western Asia ten centuries before the Christian era.

Before closing his notice of the Khorsabad inscriptions, he explained his observation at the last meeting in regard to the introduction of a strong Scythic element at this period into the population of Central and Western Asia. He showed that the Sæcæ or Scythæ, were always named Tsimri by the Babylonians and Assyrians; and that, under the reign of the Khorsabad king, these Tsimri were to

be found in almost every province of the empire constituting, in fact, as it would seem, the militia of the kingdom. Major Rawlinson further observed that he considered the Tsimri, Sacre, or Scythians, to represent the nomade tribes generally, in contradistinction to the fixed peasantry, and without reference to nationality, including, in fact, in their ranks, Celts, Slavonians, and Teutons, as well as all grades of the Tartar family, from the primitive type of the Fin and Magyar, to the later developed Mongolian and Turk; and he added that the Zimri of Jeremiah, associated with the Elamites and Medes (Chapter xxv., v. 25), referred in all probability to the same tribes.

Of the Koyunjik king, Major Rawlinson observed that he had only met with two historical inscriptions recording the conquest of Babylon, Susiana, Sidon, &c., and that both these records were much mutilated. The ordinary inscriptions of this monarch were religious, and extremely difficult to be understood.

Of the third king of the line, Assar-adon-assar, little was known beyond the name. Major Rawlinson cautioned the meeting, however, against founding the name of this king with that of the builder of the N.W. Palace at Nimrud. The names were quite distinct; and an interval of at least two centuries must have occurred between the two monarchs in question.

Major Rawlinson then cursorily noticed the names and actions of five other Assyrian monarchs, of whom relics had been discovered in Nineveh and the vicinity; some of these monarchs, he said, in all probability, belonged to the lower dynasty, but he could not recognise any of the historical names.

In continuation, he enumerated six kings of Armenia, whose inscriptions were found at Van, and in the vicinity; and he stated good reasons for attributing this family to the eighth and seventh centuries before the Christian era.

Passing on to Babylonia, he then noticed eight or nine kings whose names were found upon different monuments; but he added, that in the present state of our knowledge, it was impossible to classify these monarchs, or even to identify any kings but Nebuchadnezzar, and his father, Nebopolassar. He observed, that throughout Babylonia proper, even at Borsippa, which was evidently one of the oldest sites in the country, the only name which he had found upon the bricks was that of Nebuchadnezzar, or rather *Nabuchodrossor*. This king appeared to have formed some hundreds of towns around Babylon, rebuilding the old cities and founding new ones. Further to the south, however, at Niffer, at Warka or Orchée, (Ur of the Chaldees), at Umgehre, and Umwáweis, there were magnificent ruins belonging to other royal lines; and it was probable that if bricks were collated from all these sites, something definite might be made out with regard to the Babylonian and Chaldean chronology.

Major Rawlinson then alluded to the standard inscription of Nebuchadnezzar, the best and most perfect copy of which was that engraved on the India House slab. This, he said, was a sort of Hieratic statistical charter. He did not pretend to be able to read and interpret it throughout; but he had, at any rate, found in it a detail of all the temples built by the king in the different towns and cities of Babylonia, together with the names of the particular gods and goddesses to whom the temples were dedicated, and a variety of matter regarding the support of the shrines, and the ceremonial and sacrificial worship performed in them, which it was exceedingly difficult to render with any approach to exactitude.

Major Rawlinson further stated that the name of Babel was never used until the time of Nebuchadnezzar; and he protested, therefore, against the possibility of the title being found in an Egyptian inscription of Thothmes III. The ancient name of Babylonia was *Senárch*, the Shinar of Scrip-

ture, and *Σεναα* of Histiaeus. In more recent times, it was termed *Babeleh*, or more frequently *Athreh*, a title which he considers to be identical with the *Otri* of Pliny.

In conclusion, Major Rawlinson noticed the tablet of King *Susra*, among the ruins of Susa, and the less known inscriptions of Elymais. The former was written in the Hieratic Susian character, and was exceedingly difficult to be made out: the latter were in cursive Elymean, which was not very different from cursive Babylonian. Both the Susian and Elymean languages, however, were perfectly distinct from Assyrian, and apparently belonged to a Scythic, rather than a Semitic family.

After giving a general sketch of the results that had been obtained from the various sources of intelligence thus enumerated, and partially explained, Major Rawlinson concluded his lecture in the following words:—

"Nations whom we have hitherto viewed through the dim medium of myth or of tradition, now take their definite places in history; but before we can affiliate these nations on any sure ethnographical grounds; before we can trace their progress to civilization, or their relapse into barbarism; before we estimate the social phases through which they have passed; before we can fix their chronology, identify their monarchs, or even individualize each king's career, much patient labour must be encountered, much ingenuity must be exercised, much care must be bestowed on collateral as well as intrinsic evidence; and, above all, instead of the fragmentary materials which are at present alone open to our research, we must have consecutive monumental data, extending at least over the ten centuries which preceded the reign of Cyrus the Great."

#### LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

*Monday*.—Entomological, 8 p.m.—British Architects, 8 p.m.—Chemical, 8 p.m.—Medical, 8 p.m.—Pathological, 8 p.m.—Royal Academy, (Sir R. Westmacott's fourth Lecture on Sculpture), 8 p.m.

*Tuesday*.—Linnean, 8 p.m.—Horticultural, 3 p.m.—Civil Engineers, (Mr. Baill's Description of the Chapple Viaduct, upon the Colchester and Stour Valley Extension of the Eastern Counties' Railway), 8 p.m.

*Wednesday*.—Society of Arts, (Promenade Meeting), 8 p.m.—Archæological Association, (Council Meeting) 4 p.m.

*Thursday*.—Royal, 84 p.m.—Antiquaries, 8 p.m.—Zoological, 3 p.m.—Royal Academy, (Mr. Leslie's fourth Lecture on Painting), 8 p.m.

*Friday*.—Astronomical, 8 p.m.—Royal Institution, (Professor Forbes on the Distribution of Freshwater Animals and Plants), 84 p.m.—Philosophical, 8 p.m.—Archæological Association, (Annual Meeting for Election of Officers), 84 p.m.—Medical, (Anniversary).

*Saturday*.—Royal Botanic, 34 p.m.—Westminster Medical, 8 p.m.

#### ARCHÆOLOGY.

##### BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

*Feb. 22nd*.—The President, James Heywood, Esq., M.P., in the chair. New associates were announced, and presents acknowledged from Vienna and elsewhere. Mr. Charles Lynch exhibited two ivory carvings of the crucifixion, date, 14th century, and the story of David and Bathsheba, date, early 17th century; Mr. C. R. Smith, a copy of a seal, in brass, found in the New River, near Islington, which appears to have belonged to an ancient society of notaries; and Mr. E. Keet, a large stone celt found at Lambeth. Mr. C. Bailey reported that he had seen the building at the rear of Mr. Griffith's house, No. 322, High Holborn, mentioned by Mr. Lynch at the last meeting. It consists of a large room or hall, measuring now 40 feet by 21 feet, but has been formerly somewhat longer. Mr. Griffiths pointed out to Mr. Bailey, at a few yards westward of this building, the position of the circular church of the Knights Templars, which they occupied previous to the erection of the present Temple Church in Fleet Street. Stowe relates that the site of the old Temple Church was occupied by the inn of the Bishop of Lincoln, and afterwards by a house belonging to the Earls of Southampton, to which the room in question appears to belong. For some unexplained

reason this apartment has been called the "chapel," but after a careful search no evidence of its having been applied to such a use could be detected. It has a fine framed and moulded ceiling in oak timber, flat and divided into six large panels, having one longitudinal and two transverse moulded girders of large dimensions, with wall-plates to correspond; the mouldings are the heads and hollows used at about A.D. 1500, and not the quarter rounds of the time of Elizabeth. The panels are filled in with joists, which carry the boarding above. On the north side an opening exists which appears to have been a large window, and at the west end of the south side is a pointed doorway, now filled up. In consequence of the removal of the ancient roof this ponderous ceiling was placed in great jeopardy, and its fall is only prevented by shoring. Dr. Bell read an elaborate paper on the ancient embossed alms' dishes of Germany, of which specimens were exhibited. The centre of these dishes is generally occupied by scriptural and legendary subjects, and around this an inscription, consisting generally of a word or initials several times repeated. Dr. Bell proved that some of these inscriptions were applied by the workmen indiscriminately to many subjects. Mr. Pretty, of Northampton, communicated some account of the remains of Roman buildings at Gullet Cope, in that county, situate near the fifty-sixth mile stone on the Towcester road. These remains appear to be of some extent, and Mr. Pretty promised a fuller account as the exploring advanced. Mr. G. R. Wright exhibited a cast of the sculptured boss in the centre of the vault under the Staunton Tower at Belvoir Castle, mentioned at a former meeting, and reported in a late number of the *Literary Gazette*. A communication was received relating the contemplated destruction of the church of Fisherton, in the immediate suburb of the city of Salisbury, and the proposed removal of the site of the new church to the vicinity of a future railway station. A church is mentioned as existing here in "Doomsday Book," and a general feeling existed in the meeting that steps should be taken to prevent, if possible, its unnecessary demolition. The meeting terminated with a paper on the History of Horse Shoeing, by Mr. H. Syer Cuming; he first brought forward many ancient records of the horses of the Greeks, and other early nations, being rendered useless for the want of some protection to the hoofs. He then described the first contrivances for the preservation of the hoof, which consisted of rushes, straw, and broom, forming a kind of sock, called by the Romans *Solea Sparteæ*, which was tied round the fetlock with a cord. Mr. C. mentioned various passages in the writings of ancient authors which would seem to prove that sometimes this *Solea* was defended on the lower side by an iron shoe, and that even silver and gold were used by Nero and others. A large collection of ancient examples accompanied this paper, and, from the depth at which some of the London specimens were found, Mr. Cuming supposed they might be of Roman manufacture.

#### FINE ARTS.

##### Ipswich Museum Portraiture. By T. H. Maguire.

Lithographed for Messrs. Ransome.

THE series of portraits of distinguished men executed by Mr. Maguire for the Ipswich Museum has been continued since our last notice with unabated spirit; and every new likeness not only adds an individual value to the set, but tends to give it a general completeness, which must render it more and more interesting for long future years. When other generations shall be reading of our doings in science, literature, and the arts, the usual curious question of wonder, what like were the men who did so and so, will arise; and then will come this gallery of their semblance, to be prized with all that natural delight which is felt when we look upon the well-counterfeited features of those who have left a name as instructors and benefactors of their kind. Here, may be said, is

Dr. Buckland, ammonite in hand, and pointing out some geological fact to prove its diluvian or antediluvian age. Here is Lindley, the scientific botanist; and here Darwin, his worthy compeer. Here is Sir Charles Lyell, true to the life, reflecting on some vestiges of creation out of which to evolve a system which has lasted for millions upon millions of years. Here the able John Curtis and Thomas Bell; and here an admirable likeness of Edward Forbes, who has dragged science from the bottom of the sea to illustrate the history of the earth through the incalculable succeeding periods when it was inhabited by creatures passing from type to type, and perishing, or still partially existing, on its abundant face. More potent than Glendower, the spirits he evoked from the vasty deep did come when he did call them, with his potent charms of drag and net. And then he interrogated them of the past, and they told how they lived when sea was land and land sea and shallow waters immeasurably deep: when races of their companions gradually disappeared, and, by some miraculous process, they changed their own forms and were joined by others before unknown. The artist has caught the thoughtful air of the philosopher; so truthful and yet so different in expression from that of the humourist when presiding over the joyous Zoological specimens (ye! the Red Lions), who, at the meetings of the British Association, know so well how to mix the sweet with the useful, and make Science, in its night-gown and slippers, as instructive as in its platform costume and public dignity. To this Section, little known beyond the sphere of the meetings, belong many of the members most eminent in the various branches of scientific pursuit, from the lofty abstract and pure physical, to the experimenting chemist, observant naturalist, and curious mechanic. When these meet together it is a treat to enjoy; and in the whole circle of proceedings there is, perhaps, nothing so truly English, or that gives such intense gratification to foreign visitors, as to join in their "reunions" where philosophy in sport embodies, in the happiest manner, the feast of reason with the flow of soul. (*Vide Erasmus Secundus in Leonibus Eulogia*. Vol. XII. cap. XLVII. *passim*.)

A room adorned with the whole series of Mr. G. Ransome's portraits would be a conclave to all who admire, and love to speculate on the features of Intellect, such as could hardly be surpassed by any collection we have ever seen. We hope the line will yet stretch farther and almost to the crack of doom.

*Series of Coloured Views, taken during the Arctic Expedition of the "Enterprize" and "Investigator."* Drawn by Lieutenant W. H. Browne. Ackermann and Co.

"Noon in Midwinter." What desolateness! It looks as if the mites of human beings there were frozen into the dominion of everlasting Silence. The very stars are cold; particles of ice, stuck up in the dismal sky! "The Bivouac, Cape Seppings," is the giants' ruined castle; immense even for the giants of the wildest imagination: for Thor, or Woden, or the hugest of Scandinavian Gods; "The Cliffs, near Whalers' Point," still more castle-like and picturesque; and "The Devil's Thumb," appearing angelic in the pinky light. "The remarkable appearance of the sky always opposite the Sun" is a beautiful atmospheric effect; as if the sun had had time to warm himself a little, after being frost-bitten so long, and seeming so pale as he is in the Fiord, near Upper Navik. Such are specimens among these ten extraordinary views; revealing scenes which are enough to appal the stoutest hearts, but which were nobly braved by Ross, Bird, Browne, and their companions in the fine mission of humanity in which they were engaged. At the present moment the series is peculiarly interesting; and the mind of the spectator (as in Burford's excellent Panorama, painted from Lieutenant Browne's

sketches) is led to range from the past and the possible, to the future, with its hazards and prospects. We seem to ask of these mountains of thick-ribbed ice—"are our countrymen hidden from us and kept from their native home by your fantastic forms and inaccessible barriers? Will ye relent and make way through your disrupted fields and rushing masses, that they may be restored to the anxious hearts which seek them so anxiously, and the cheerful hearths of their fatherland?" "Yes," let us hope one of the most roseate of these sunset Views replies—"after the longest and the darkest day there is a brighter period, and Providence will grant it to their lustrous repose and to its own glory in bringing them, at length, all their toils and dangers ended, in safety from the Valley of the Shadow of Death."

*The Tabernacle of Israel.* First Part. Bagster and Sons.

THE ritual and splendours of the Jewish tabernacle worship offer a fine field for the representations of decorative art, applying, as it now does in so striking a manner, the richest colouring combined with metallic brilliancy in gold, silver, and brass. The present illuminations are wonderfully effective, and place the vessels and furniture of the synagogue before our eyes with extraordinary force and fidelity. The Brazen Altar is in reality Brass, and the Ark with its coverings a piece of marvellous blue, fur, and imagery. To judge by these, the sequel must be both beautiful and interesting. The descriptive text is worthy of the publishers' attention to all biblical subjects, which they have from time to time so learnedly and usefully illustrated.

*The History of Ancient Art among the Greeks.*

Translated from the German of J. Winckelmann by G. H. Lodge. 8vo. J. Chapman.

THE second of Winckelmann's three volumes is complete in itself, and treats of Greek Art alone; and its selection for a separate publication consists well with taste and judgment. As far as we gather from Mr. Lodge's advertisement, and the prior American translator's preface, there are considerable improvements in the former, particularly in engraving the Jupiter of Oriccoli, instead of the Jupiter of Phidias, to illustrate the German's idea, that the head and countenance of the King of the Gods were fashioned by the Artists of old after the model of the King of the Beasts. At all events, this volume is very well got up, and the illustrations recommend it highly to our praise. The original is so universally known and valued, that we need hardly say the information it contains, and the criticisms it offers (whether accepted or rejected), are entitled to the study of every practitioner and admirer of the Fine Arts. Its classical intelligence alone, and its accurate descriptions of representations which have been transmitted to us from very early times, will always render it a work of standard interest. We trust the other volumes may follow.

*The Highland Ferry Boat.*—Painted by Mr. Jacob Thompson, and in the course of engraving, has been exhibited during the week at Messrs. Squires and Co., and bids fair to be a highly popular print. The groups of which it consists fill a passage boat on Lough Katrine, with a fine view of the Trossachs in the back ground. In the centre is a white horse, laden with a slaughtered deer, and near it a high-bearing Highland sportsman, who has accomplished the feat, and is attended by a gilly, equally characteristic of the country and its costume. In the bow are a number of casual passengers; and in the stern, another little crowd, who are, however, animated by the immediate presence of a gay piper. The old boatman, feathering his oar, is a prominent and excellent figure. The great merit of the piece is

its fidelity and truthfulness. It is very simple and yet very effective. It tells its sporting tale, and exhibits the people of the land in the midst of their lovely scenery, translucent water and picturesquely wooded banks and romantic hills. The ground is classic too, and the artist has done his duty by it. It will make a capital engraving.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Thursday.

M. ACHILLE JUBINAL—a name familiar to all who have any acquaintance with modern French literature—has just published a *brochure*, in which he announces, with all the joy which none but bookworms experience when they make a literary discovery, that he has ferreted out, in the musty collections of MSS. in the Bibliothèque Nationale, an unpublished letter of the quaint old philosopher Montaigne. This letter is addressed to Henry IV., and is dated 18th January, 1590. It expresses great sympathy for the monarch's cause, which at that moment was not in very high feather:—

"Desirant a vostre maiesté une felicité plus presante et moins hasardeuse," it concludes, [I copy the old spelling, and you will observe that there is no punctuation, except at the end of sentences], "et quelle soit plustost cherié que creinte de ses peuples et tenant son bien necessairement attaché au leur je me réjouis que ce mesme avancement qu'elle fait vers la victoire l'avance aussi vers des conditions de paix plus faciles. Sire vostre lettre du dernier de Novembre n'est venue à moi qu'asture et audela du terme qu'il vous plaisoit me prescrire de vostre sejour a Tours. Je recois a grace singuliere qu'ell' aie deigné me faire sentir qu'elle prandroit a gré de me voir personne si inutile mais siene plus par affection encore que par devoir. Ell' a tres louablement rangé ses formes externes a la hauteur de sa nouvelle fortune mais la debonairté & facilité de ses humeurs internes elle fait autant louablement de ne les changer. Il luy a pleu avoir respect seulement a mon eage mais a mon desir aussi de m'apeler en lieu ou elle fut un peu en repos de ses laborieuses agitations. Serace pas bientost a Paris Sire et y ara il moiens ni santé qu ce n'est adre pour m'y randre.—Vostre tres humble & tres obeissant serviteur et subiet, MONTAIGNE."

"De Montaigne le 18 de Jany."

In the preface to his pamphlet, M. Jubinal complains, in strong terms, of the awful pillage of manuscripts which has taken place in the Bibliothèque Nationale. Manuscript collectors, all the world knows, are all the world over the very reverse of scrupulous, and I fear that it is no calumny to say that many of them are downright thieves: but in Paris they seem to have carried rapine to a truly scandalous extreme—10,000 different MSS. having disappeared in a few years. In some cases the thieves have walked off bodily with valuable bundles of papers, leaving only the strings by which they were bound; in others they have cut out letters and documents from rare collections, as you would cut out a paragraph from a newspaper; in other cases again they have taken precautions to prevent discovery; and in some instances they have, after effecting the theft, impudently blotted out the record of the stolen document in the catalogues. M. Jubinal details many of the "immense voids" which he has succeeded in discovering in the short space of three weeks in the manuscript department; among others he notices the loss of letters and autographs of Louis XI., Montaigne, Rubens, Galileo, Mary Stuart, Melancthon, Calvin, Turenne, Raphael, and Pascal, and an extremely rare manuscript, stolen from the Escorial, "but," says M. Jubinal, *en passant*, "purchased by the Bibliothèque Nationale with a full knowledge of the robbery;"—a Greek manuscript of the epistles of St. Paul, of the

seventh century and of "inestimable price" has been infamously mutilated; a manuscript of Petrarch has disappeared, and finally, not to extend the list, several rare old Bibles also.

That the functionaries of the Bibliothèque Nationale have been guilty of most shameful negligence—one might even use stronger terms—is clear, from the fact that so many and such grave depredations have been perpetrated. But they appear now to be rushing into the other extreme of excessive zeal, for not only do they make a point of refusing to visitors all manuscripts they decently can, but they have recently taken measures to prevent the sale of some private collections of manuscripts, on the ground that they may contain papers filched from the national collection: they have also not hesitated to commence prosecutions against individuals of high character and standing, on the charge of not having been able to resist the temptation of appropriating the public property. M. Libri's papers, the affair about Molières' autograph, and that of the Champollion manuscript, are even in point.

It is worthy of note that books, as well as rare manuscripts, are stolen by wholesale from the public libraries of France. From the Bibliothèque Nationale, in Paris, not fewer than 20,000 vols. have been stolen during the last century: from that of Rouen, the enormous number of 230,000; the public libraries of Brest and Morlaix have completely disappeared, and not the slightest trace of them can be discovered: whilst as to that of Carpentras, it has to lament the pillage of 1300 manuscripts during the last twenty years. Indeed, in all France there is not a single public library which has not suffered, and still suffers, frightful depredations.

All this imperatively calls for a searching investigation, and the immediate application of an efficacious remedy; but in these disturbed times it is probable that nothing will be done.

Nominally, the law allows every Frenchman to print and publish whatever he will: practically, the right exists not, as the law authorities may seize and confiscate any publication they please; added to which, the printers being allowed to print only by privilege, which may be taken from them at a moment's notice, are not over willing to lend their presses to any one who may assail the powers that be. Thus you see that the Republic is really much less liberal than the English Monarchy. This week we have had a striking example of governmental hostility to print and publication. A pamphlet, written by Ledru Rollin, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Revolution, was seized before a single copy was sent from the printing office; and yet Rollin, his printer, and publisher, are to be prosecuted. Again, the seizure and confiscation of particular numbers of newspapers are things of daily occurrence. In the theatres also the same denial of real liberty is made. Dramatic authors may, says the law, produce whatever they please; but the Government may interdict the performance of any piece, either before or after the first representation. Of this, too, we have had an example this week: a little poetical drama, by Mery, the Marseillaise poet, entitled, *Une Nuit Blanche*, has been interdicted at the Odeon Theatre, merely because it contained reflections distasteful to men in high places, and satirical hits on those who oppose the Republic: and yet the Vaudeville Theatre had been allowed to bring out a round dozen of pieces of the same character, but of a different spirit.

I mentioned in a previous letter that Berlioz, the eminent composer and critic, had resolved to give a series of monster concerts in the German style. The first of these was given on the night on which Madame Sontag appeared before the public, and the programme contained many of the pieces which the syren was to sing. The success of the concert was very great; but it is to be regretted that Berlioz, who owes something to the English, should have caused his per-

formances to take the character of a direct opposition to Mr. Lumley and Madame Sontag.

At the Grand Opera, Cerito has obtained a triumph in a new ballet, called *Stella*, or the *Smuggler*.

## SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

### FEMALE EMIGRATION.

MR. SIDNEY HERBERT'S patriotic and humane subscription for "promoting Female Emigration" has been warmly taken up by the benevolent public. Somewhere about 15,000*l.* have been raised; a sum equal to the removal of nearly a thousand unhappy creatures from a life of ceaseless toil and hopeless penury to a healthful clime and the prospects of bettering their condition. The grand beauty of the design has recommended it to every feeling heart; and yet we must not forget that no such stream of charity can be expected to flow beyond a temporary period, and that, however excellent, it ought to be considered as nothing more than an auxiliary to the lasting and general object, so nobly advocated by Mr. Francis Scott and his zealous coadjutors, the Messrs. Boyds and others; and not be suffered to push that legitimate national work out of sight or out of mind.

The present movement is, indeed, as novel and curious as it is beneficent and desirable; and we are the more in love with it, because we, like the rest of the world, have, to use a common phrase, taking to it *en masse*. Yet, as the Yankees say, it presents very odd features when you try to realize it. Let us?

There are a thousand poor sempstresses to be picked out of London, and shipped to Australia. Who the "Executive Committee" for this delicate investigation are to be, has not been announced. No doubt the standing Committee can furnish an efficient delegation with Mr. Sidney Herbert at their head as Chairman, and we have only to glance at the list to find a ready quorum—say one Bishop, London or Oxford, for the sake of decorum; one Israelite, Baron Lionel de Rothschild, for the Jewish maidens, starved out by Moses and Son; one peer, Granby, Carlisle, or Ellesmere for the higher quality; one M.P., Duke, Masterman, or Walter, for the Commoners—five are enough; but if two more are wanted, add Jones Loyd, and Count de Strzelecki as eligible men or matrons to be upon this Jury.

Now to their operations for getting together this select bevy of a thousand virgins (like the 10,000 of Cologne) suitable for their intended purposes. It is exactly like exporting a cargo of slaves, only they are free to choose and go or not as they please. Persons must be employed to seek them out and recommend them; medical assessors, to ascertain their health and fitness in other respects. Their characters must be examined, and we imagine their good looks and personal endowments must be taken into consideration.

There is something exceedingly droll in this grave business, when you come to think about it in detail. What must the women individually and collectively fancy when they are called up to be examined; what must the chosen imagine about the end and result of their voyage?

The report insists on their strictly industrious and moral habits, and declares that *una scabies* would spoil the whole flock. They are not to exceed 35 years of age; 30 would be a better maximum. Reading and writing, washing and cooking, a fortnight's probation and instruction previous to embarkation, and examination by a matron conversant with colonial life, and a surgeon, are the pre-requisites. The evils often resulting from the long sea voyage are to be provided against by discipline, the presence of married couples, and a chaplain.\* When the cargo

arrives they are to be received by Government officers, barracked and provisioned for a while, and committees of ladies are preparing to look out for suitable situations, or matches, for them.

Such is the brief outline of the plan; but it is understood at home that the emigrants are most encouraged to look for speedy husbands; and, in the colonies, that the settlers are all on the *qui vive* for the pick of wives thus providentially sent to mitigate their distressing celibacy. Transports are looked out for on this side, and transports are looking out on that: *voilà la différence!* That neither may be disappointed, we hope that the Hopkins' of our day, the modern Witchfinders who have to bring the emigrants to the scratch, will try to get them as good-looking and *comme il faut* as they can. It would be too bad, in the name of kindness, benevolence, and patriotism, to dispatch lots of ugly screws and skinny things for the solace of the colonies, and to be the grandmothers of nations. Even Australian lent and long mortification would reject the boom; and we can conceive the natives on the shore, when the ship comes in and the passengers are landed (say at Encounter or Discovery Bay), turning with dismay and disgust from the provision made for them. And then what would the young women say or do? No chance but with the seventy old Chelsea Pensioners sent to garrison Australia! They would apply for tickets of leave to return home to shirt-making again, rather than flee into the bush upon chance. They would anathematize Sydney and Sidney Herbert, and wish to Heaven they were safe back stitching calicoes for Mr. Sheriff Nicoll. To match with the aborigines, even as a *pis aller*, would not be feasible, for Dr. Clutterbuck,\* a nine years' resident in the colony,

passengers, and detailing the scandalous misconduct of the captain, surgeon, purser, second mate, captain's clerk, and steward, are odious and disgusting beyond what could be imagined possible. Nor, and to relate, does the "Indian" have been tried in England of sending out to the Australian shores girls from the orphan asylums; all of whom have met with immediate engagements in the capacity of nursery-maids. Many of these, however, after living two or three months in service, have married. In such requisition are servants of this class, as also cooks and housemaids, that several ladies have, by the scarcity of this description of labour, been compelled to perform the most menial offices. I believe that, if 2,000 females were to arrive simultaneously in Port Phillip, one-half would be hired as domestic servants; the other, though happily destitute of the blushing hues of youth, or traces of feminine loveliness, would have no difficulty in finding, within the space of one month, swains to relieve them of the burden of single-blessedness. It must be here premised that few women in actual service at home have taken the benefit which emigration presents to them; little surprise, therefore, will be manifested when the reader is informed that, so keen has been the competition to secure the services of really efficient cooks and housemaids, that many citizens have been induced to give, to the former, wages varying from 35*l.* to 50*l.* a year, and, to the latter, from 25*l.* to 30*l.* Men-cooks obtain at some of the places of public resort, as hotels and club-houses 100 guineas per annum. . . . It is a question well-deserving consideration, whether some ships should not be exclusively devoted to the purposes of female emigration to the colonies. The congregating together of large masses, however unadmirable, is almost always found injurious in its effects; gathering, like an avalanche, strength from successive accumulations, the evil principles of human nature, countenanced by mutual support, and unchecked by sober reflection, rapidly advance to maturity. And still more hurtful, perhaps, are the results arising from an indiscriminate association of the sexes on ship-board during a long voyage. Most beneficial would it be, as well to the female emigrants as to the settlement for which they might be destined, were regulations instituted for the purpose of conveying them to the colony; and just at this moment, when the destitute condition of large numbers of young women in the metropolis is exciting public sympathy, a favourable opportunity seems to be offered of conferring upon society a double benefit."

\* We read with great regret, in the *Adelaide Observer* of Sep. 29, and October 6, the accounts of the infamous doings in the barque "Indian," on her passage out with emigrants. The charges, signed by nearly a hundred men and women,

gives a discouraging account of their conjugal virtues, and other social habits:—

"This race (he tells us) is of a restless, migratory disposition; accompanied by a host of lanky dogs, they will rove hundreds of miles within the period of a few weeks, feeding on the opossum, kangaroo-rat, fish, snakes, and native esculent roots, as also (fastidious cannibals), on the *kidney fat* of any hostile tribe; but they do not cannibalise on other parts of the bodies of their victims. They esteem still more highly the kidney fat of the white man, many a one having been speared by them whilst journeying in the bush, solely for the purpose of securing the portion named, as the mutilated state of the bodies has incontestably proved. Indeed, this disgusting and horrible fact has been admitted to me by the natives themselves; and it is so well known as to have become a matter of reproach against the black native population of the colony, who imagine they acquire an increase of strength by partaking of this singular delicacy. They are a most cunning, treacherous, indolent race of beings; they never scruple to make promises which they do not intend to perform. They will lie for hours in succession, in a state of somnolency, having previously gorged themselves with animal food."

Houndsditch and three-half-pence per Zeteticque, Armozo, or Eureka shirts, would be less hard and hazardous than consorting with such hounds as these. Thus we see how much of the success of the scheme will depend on the judicious choice of the goods for exportation, so as to meet the market demand as it ought to be met by honest dealers, and secure a reception, regardless of expense, instead of having the commodities returned on our hands as contraband or worthless. But at any rate the arrival, inspection, hopes, desires, and Pisgah gleam at the probable consequence, would be a picture for any Australian Rippingille or Webster. The girls go for a settlement; let it not be a penal one, but union forthwith with free settlers; only convicted of long exile from the charms of home.

#### THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, 1851.

The subjoined documents will show how energetically the Prince and the Royal Commissioners are organising this great National Design. The spirit they are infusing into other quarters is shown by the matter being taken up by the ladies, headed by the Duchess of Sutherland; by the Lord Mayor, agreeably to the laudable custom of a grand feast at the Mansion House; by the Prince of Wales setting an example to the young with a subscription of 250*l*.; by Manchester, and other wealthy manufacturing places, entering upon the business in a business-like manner; and by Public Meetings and Chartered or Corporate votes of money (not yet including London), all in support of the undertaking. The total amount is not yet so high as we expected it would be, but it is gradually accumulating; and will soon display a far better face. At all events there is nothing to fear for the result, since the first false steps have been retrieved; and a glance at our last *Literary Gazette* will indicate how large a sum may be reckoned upon from the payments for admission to the Exhibition alone.

The Building Committee, too, has met, and consists of a body of the utmost efficiency. The Banking Committee is also a good one, though we are not aware that its duties can be onerous. The Building and the Arranging are the first important measures; and, from the Programme, we think it will be felt that provision has been shaped out for such an assemblage of products, materials, manufactures, &c. &c., as was never imagined before, and such, as in our opinion, can hardly require much addition or remodelling. The last thing importance will be the nature and award of the Prizes. We look forward to this difficult trust being also confided to competent hands: and then we shall congratulate our Prince, Queen, and

England, on having consummated the most glorious OLYMPIC GAMES that ever awak genius, stimulated the powers, and promoted welfare of universal human kind.\*

The following are Classified Lists of objects which may be admitted to the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, to be opened in London the 1st of May, 1850:—

SECTION I. Raw Materials and Produce.—illustrative of the natural productions on which human industry is employed.

SECTION II. Machinery for Agricultural, Manufacturing, Engineering, and other purposes, and Mechanical Inventions.—illustrative of the agents which human ingenuity brings to bear upon the products of nature.

SECTION III. Manufactures.—illustrative of the result produced by the operation of human industry upon natural produce.

SECTION IV. Sculpture, Models, and the Plastic Art generally.—illustrative of the taste and skill displayed in such applications of human industry.

This division of the objects for exhibition into four sections will be generally preserved. Articles belonging to one section may, however, be admitted to another, where they may be considered necessary,—but in such cases for illustration only.

#### SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE.

Under raw materials in this section are to be included all products of the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Kingdoms, either in an entirely raw state, or in any stage of preparation, previous to arriving at the state of a finished manufacture (as in Section III.). They are classified according to their uses to man, in their original state and in their chymical and mechanical transformations.

##### (A).—MINERAL KINGDOM.

###### (a) Ores, and Modes of Dressing.

Native Metals, or Metallic Ores,—the modes of dressing, such as crushing, stamping, jigging, buddling, or otherwise rendering them merchantable; as in the cases of antimony, arsenic, bismuth, cadmium, cobalt, copper, gold, iron, lead, mercury, nickel, palladium, platinum, silver, tin, zinc, &c.

###### (b) Metallurgical Processes.

The various Methods of Roasting and Smelting the Ores, so as to illustrate processes. Fluxes, slags, and other materials which may serve the purposes of illustration. The various processes used in adapting metals for particular purposes, as for making iron into cast iron, malleable iron and steel, &c.

###### (c) Alloys.

Bronzes of various kinds, such as statuary, gun, bell, and speculum metal, Britannia metal, brass of different kinds, German silver, Argentine and other varieties of white metal, pewter, type metals, sheathing metal, compounds of metals with phosphorus and other non-metallic bodies, &c.

###### (d) Metals in Process of Adaptation to Finished Manufactures.

Rolled and drawn in sheets, wires, &c., and cast in pigs, bars, &c., plated and electrotyped metals, &c.

\* Since writing the above, we observe that Prince Albert has again (on Thursday) presided over a numerous meeting of the Commissioners; and that the Corporation of London, after some discussion, have voted £500 to the subscription. The "Journal of Design" further informs us that in the place of Mr. Drew, an officer of the Treasury, Assistant Commissioner General Carpenter has been appointed the Financial Officer in the Executive Committee, who had "superseeded themselves." We also remark with satisfaction that subcommittees of management and arrangement are being formed of individuals, unobjectionable in point of talent and position; and that active persons, generally known in services of a public nature, not exactly official, are employed as emissaries in the provinces to promote the expansion and keep alive the interests of the great undertaking.

\* In all our remarks upon this Committee, as originally constituted, and its acts, we never meant to throw the slightest censure upon this respectable solicitor for doing his duty by his clients. It was only to the anomaly of his remaining on the committee as the "Contractor's Nominee" after the contract was voided, and filling up the ranks of that busy, presuming, and incompetent body, which, as soon as the Royal Commission met, it was found essential to the prospects of the design civilly to nullify, and without the ungenerousness of turning out, to modify by placing so proper a person at its head as Lieutenant-Colonel Reid, and another so trust-worthy against jobbing, at its diminished and controuled purse-strings as Mr. Carpenter.

#### (A.) Chymical Substances employed in Manufactures.

##### (a.) Non-Metallic Substances.

Such as carbon in its various states for the purposes of fuel, charcoal, coke, bituminous coal, anthracite, lignite, artificial fuels, products of distillation of coals, mineral oils and naphtha; phosphorus in its different states; sulphur as in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, &c.; muriatic acid, nitric acid, boracic acid, &c.

(b.) Alkalies, Earths, and their Compounds. Such as potash and its salts, as carbonate, sulphate, and chlorate of potash; nitre native and artificial, the latter as made in Asia, France, Switzerland, Sweden, and as used for gunpowder, &c.; soda and its salts, as common salt and its various modes of preparation, nitrate of soda, borax, soda ash, and carbonate of soda native and as prepared either from salt, barilla, or kelp, and as used for soap or glass-making, &c.; sulphate of soda, &c.; lime and its compounds, as limestone, chalk, marbles, mortars, and hydraulic limestone, cements, materials for frescoes, plaster of Paris, gypsum, alabaster, bleaching powder, &c.; magnesia, and the materials for preparing it and its salts; barytes, as sulphate of barytes; strontia for coloured fires, &c.; alumina, as alum, slate alum, sulphate of alumina, &c.

##### (c.) Metals Proper, and their Compounds.

Such as Iron and its salts, iron pyrites for green vitriol, colcothar, ochre, Venetian red, or as used for calico printing and dyeing, sulphate of iron as used for making sulphuric acid, &c.; copper, as acetate and sulphate of copper as used for colours and dyeing, for electrotyping, &c., verigris, Scheele's green, verdier, carbonate of copper, &c.; zinc and its salts, zinc paint, &c.; tin and its compounds, as salts of tin, stannates, oxymuriate, &c.; lead, as white lead, acetate and nitrate of lead, Naples yellow, &c.; chromium, as chrome ore, chromates of potash, yellow and orange chromate of lead, oxide of chromium for colours, as for glass, pottery, &c.; arsenic, as Scheele's green, orpiment, realgar, &c.; antimony, as sulphure of antimony for percussion powder, lucifer matches, &c.; bismuth, as pearl white, &c.; cobalt, as oxide of cobalt for pottery colours, smalt blue, &c.; nickel, for glass staining, &c.; tungsten, as the yellow oxides, tungstates for dyeing, &c.; mercury, as for philosophical instruments, silvering mirrors, &c.; gold, platinum, silver, and the other noble metals, their preparations for electrotyping, giving of metallic lustres, &c.

(d.) Mixed Chymical Manufactures. Such as soap, prussiate of potash and Prussian blue, ultramarine, &c.

##### (a.) Chymical Substances used in Medicine.

###### (a.) Non-Metallic Substances.

As iodine, bromine, chlorine, sulphur, phosphorus, charcoal, and their compounds, &c.

###### (b.) Alkalies, Earths, and their Compounds.

As carbonates, chlorides, sulphates, nitrates, phosphates, &c., and other compounds of potash, soda, lime, and magnesia, &c.

###### (c.) Metallic Preparations.

As calomel, corrosive sublimate, red oxide, and bisulphuret of mercury, and other compounds; salts of silver, copper, iron, antimony, zinc, &c.

##### (c.) Rarer Substances, manufactured chiefly for the use of the Scientific Chymist.

Iodine, bromine, selenium; potassium, sodium, and other rare metallic bases and their compounds, &c.

##### (A.) Glass.

(a.) Coarser Materials used in Glass-making. As sand, chalk, carbonates of soda and potash, sulphate of soda, gypsum, common salt, rock salt, soapers' waste, gas lime, lime, clay, &c.

##### (b.) Colours and Chymical Materials used in further Processes of Glass-making.

Compounds of arsenic, antimony, boracic acid, borax, barytes, copper, chromium, cobalt, gold and iron, litharge, red lead, oxides of manganese, nickel, uranium, silver, saltpetre, smalt blue, phosphate of lime, &c.

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(c.) Various kinds of Glass used for Manufactures.  
Soluble or water glass, crown, window, and mirror; crystal, flint, and strass glass; German sheet and plate glass; glass for optical and for laboratory purposes; coloured and stained glass, enamel, aventurin, glass for artificial gems, &c.

(n.) **Porcelain and Pottery.**

(a.) Materials used, and the modes of dressing and preparing them for use.

Kaolin, Cornish stone, plastic clays, sand, quartz, flints, felspar, chalk, gypsum, soda, potash, salt, alum, borax, bone ash, peroxide of tin, oxides of lead, cobalt, nickel, chromium, iron, copper, manganese, &c.

(b.) Finer kinds, as used for Manufacturing Purposes.

Porcelain hard and tender, earthenware, stone ware, flint ware, fayence, delft ware, ironstone china, &c. Materials and processes illustrating the mixing, mouldings, pressing, drying, glazing, colouring, printing, staining, painting and gilding, &c.

(c.) Coarser kinds, as used for Manufacturing Purposes.

Materials for bricks, house and field draining tiles and pipes, common jars, bottles, pans, &c.  
(a.) **Employed in Architecture and Engineering.**  
Granites, sandstones, limestones, serpentine, porphyries, marbles, bricks, tiles, earthen tubes, artificial stones, plasters, cements, earthen, pounded rocks, and other paints made with simple natural substances, &c.

(b.) **Implements.**

Grindstones, chert, honestones, diamonds, rubies, emery, and other hard materials for cutting gems, less valuable materials and glass, or as used in the construction of watches, &c.

(c.) **Personal Decoration.**

Gems of all kinds, and all varieties of mineral substances used for decoration, as agates, cornelians, onyxes, lapis lazuli, &c.

(B.)—**VEGETABLE KINGDOM.**

1. Substances used chiefly as Food, or in its Preparation.

I. Agricultural produce ..  
Cereals.  
Pulses.  
Oil seeds, &c.

II. Dried fruits and seeds.

III. Substances used in the preparation of drinks.

IV. Spices and condiments.

V. Starch series.

VI. Sugar series.

VII. Fermented liquors and distilled spirits from unusual sources.

2. Materials used chiefly in the Chemical Arts, or in Medicine.

VIII. Gum series.

IX. Resin series. ..  
Resins and balsams.  
Gum resins.  
Gum elastic.

X. Oil series ..  
Oils: Volatile; Drying  
fat; Non-drying fat;  
Solid; Wax.

XI. Acids.

XII. Dyes and colours.

XIII. Tanning substances.

XIV. Intoxicating drugs.

XV. Medicinal substances.

3. Materials for Building, Clothing, &c.

XVI. Fibrous substances—cordage and clothing materials.

XVII. Cellular substances.

XVIII. Timber and fancy woods, for construction and ornament, and prepared by dyeing, &c.

4. Miscellaneous Substances.

XIX. Miscellaneous substances not elsewhere enumerated.

(C.)—**ANIMAL KINGDOM.**

Almost every part of almost every species of animal serves as food to some variety or other of the human race. Preparations of food as examples of industrial products, for the exhibition, would comprise,—specimens of preserved meats for long voyages; portable soups; concentrated nutriment; consolidated milk, &c.; dried gelatine, isinglass, and albumen; caviar; trepan; sharks' fins, nests of the Java swallow, and the like articles of Eastern commerce; honey and its preparations.

2. Substances used for Medical Purposes.

Cod liver and other animal oils, for internal or external application.

Unguents of spermaceti, lard, oil, and combinations of these.

Musk, castoreum, civet, ambergris (as antispasmodics).

Phosphorus and ammonia (from bones, harts-horn, urine).

Crabs' eyes, or the calcareous concretions formed in the craw fish; and cuttle bone, used as antacids.

Cantharides, and their essence cantharidine.

Iodine (obtained from marine zoophytes and sponge).

a. **For Textile Fabrics and for Clothing.**

Wool, hair, hair bauds and ropes, bridles, whalebones.

Silk from the silk worm, *Bombyx mori*, and from other species in India, e.g., *Bombycilla Cynthia* and *Attacus Paphia*.

Feathers, down, fur.

Skins, hides, leather.

Elytra or beetle wings (for ornaments of dress).

Bysus, from the pinna shellfish (manufactured into gloves).

b. **For Domestic or Ornamental Purposes, or for the Manufacture of Implements.**

Bone, horn, hoofs, ivory, tortoiseshell, shagreen, parchment, vellum, quills.

Pearls (*Melegrina margaritifera*, *Unio margaritifera*); seed pearl (*Mytilus edulis*).

Coral.

Oils, tallows, spermaceti, wax, lard.

Silkworm gut.

Mother of pearl (shells of *Melegrina Haliotis*, and *Turbo*) buffalo shells, Bombay shells, black shells, white-edge shells, yellow-edge shells, flat shells, green snail shells.

Sponge, goldbeaters' skin, catgut, bladders.

c. **As Agents in the Manufacture of various articles.**

Glue, isinglass, gelatine.

Bone black, ivory black, animal charcoal.

d. **For the Production of Chemical Substances.**

Bones, &c. (for phosphorus, ammonia, cyanides, &c.).

e. **For Pigments and Dyes.**

Cochineal, carmine, from the *Coccus cacti*; dyes from the galls of aphides; gall stone pigment from ox gall; lac, a substance obtained from an Indian species of *coccus*, and the varieties called in commerce *stick lac*, *seed lac*, *lump lac*, *shell lac*, *lac lake*, *lac dye*; sepia, Essence d'Orient, from scales of bleak (*Leuciscus*), used in the manufacture of artificial pearls.

SECTION II.—**MACHINERY.**

Division A.—**Machines for Direct Use.**

1. **Prime Movers.**

As boilers and furnaces for generating steam, steam engines, water wheels and other hydraulic movers, windmills, other engines for generating power, &c.

2. **Separate parts of Mechanism and Gearing.**

As toothed wheels, link-work, belts, couplings, contrivances for modifying motion, for reversing and stopping, and for the government and self-action of machinery, &c. Specimens of perfection in workmanship—such as straight edges, flat surfaces, screws, spheres, &c.

3. **Machines for Raising and Moving Bodies.**

Raising water and other liquids, as pumps, fire engines, hydraulic rams, &c.

Raising and moving weights and producing pressure, such as crabs, cranes, travellers, screw jacks, hydraulic presses, pile drivers, &c.

Carriages and vehicles.

Machinery of the railway system.

Naval mechanism and naval architecture.

4. **Machines for Weighing, Measuring, and Registration.**

As weighing machines of all kinds, apparatus for the measurement of length and capacity, for the registration of natural phenomena, and of the results and operations of other machinery, as tide gauges, anemometers, calculating machines, tell-tales, counting machines, numbering frames, copying machines, dynamometers, &c.

Turret and other clocks, watches, and chronometers. Mathematical and philosophical instruments, as astronomical and optical instruments, apparatus for the graduation and division of lines and circles, physical and chemical apparatus.

5. **Instruments and Miscellaneous Contrivances.**

Drawing instruments and apparatus used by artists and engravers.

Musical and acoustical instruments, as organs, pianofortes, harps, flutes, imitation of the human voice in singing and speaking, &c.

Surgical instruments.

Locks and small machines for miscellaneous purposes.

6. **Cannon and Small Arms, Pistols, &c.**

And all that belongs to their equipment.

7. **Agricultural Machinery.**

Field Implements—As ploughs, subsoil plough, skim plough, barrows, Norwegian harrow, clod crusher, grubber, or scarifier; corn drill, turnip drill, water drill, dry manure machine, liquid manure machine, horse seed dibbler, roller, presser, horse hoe, one-horse cart, horse rakes, haymaking machines.

Yard Implements—Threshing machine, corn dressing machine, chaff cutter, turnip cutter, cake crusher, corn crusher; movable steam engine; tile machine, draining tools.

Garden Implements.

Division B.—**Manufacturing Machines, or Systems of Machinery, Tools, and Implements employed for the undermentioned purposes:—**

1. **Manufactures of all Fabrics that are Spun, Woven, Felted, or Laid.**

Machinery for the complete formation from the raw material of all fabrics of cotton, wool, flax, hemp, silk, enouchbone, hair, &c.

Paper making, staining, printing, and bookbinding.

2. **Manufactures of Metals.**

The manufacture of metals from the ore into bars, rods, wire, sheets, and other general forms; also casting and polishing of metal, glass, &c.

The cutting and working of metals by machine tools, such as lathes, machines for planing, drilling, boring, slotting, sawing, stamping, shearing, riveting, punching, &c.

Machines and tools used by the makers of gold, silver, and plated goods, cutlery, nails, screws, pins, needles, buttons, and metallic pens, &c., by locksmiths, dye sinkers, furnishing ironmongers, &c.

3. **Manufactures of Mineral Substances.**

Machines and tools for the preparation and working of all kinds of stone, granite, alabaster, slate, clay, gems, &c.

4. **Manufactures of Vegetable Substances.**

Machines and tools for the preparation and working of all kinds of wood.

Mills and other Machinery for grinding, crushing, or preparing vegetable products.

5. **Manufactures of Animal Substances.**

Machinery and tools for working in horn, bone, ivory, leather, &c.

6. **Machinery and Apparatus for Brewing, Distilling, and Manufacturing Chymistry.**

Division C.—**Models of Engineering, Structures, exhibiting the Application of Mechanical Contrivances.**

Models of bridges, viaducts, roofs of large span, in stone, wood, iron, &c.

Models of docks, locks, lighthouses, breakwaters, harbours, landing piers, &c.

SECTION III.—**MANUFACTURES.**

Manufactures to be exhibited in this Section must be in their finished state, as fit for use.

(Goods, plain and figured in the loom; also printed, coloured, or embossed, including LINENS, CANKAS—Floor cloths, calicoes, &c.; oil cloths of all kinds; also, lace, bobbinet, figured lace, needlework, embroidery, tambouring, &c.

BROAD CLOTHS—Blankets, carpets, shawls, damasks, satins, velvets, stuffs, poplins, tabinets, crapes.

FELTS, HATS—Felted floor cloths and felted fabrics generally, plain or printed, coloured and embossed.

PAPERS of all kinds, plain and ornamental paper hangings and decorations, cards, paste-board, &c.

1. **Fabrics.**  
From flax, hemp, cotton, and similar vegetable substances.

From wool and silk, and similar animal substances.

From fur and hair, and similar animal substance.

From rags and fibre, and similar vegetable substances.

2. **Spun and Woven.**  
Felted or Laid.

2. *Manufactures in Metals.*—Gold and silver, copper and zinc, iron, steel, lead, bronze, pewter, mixed metals.

3. *Manufactures in Glass, Porcelain, Terra Cotta, and Earthenware of all kinds, &c.*

4. *Manufactures from Vegetable Substances.*—Wood, straw, hemp, grass, caoutchouc, gutta percha.

5. *Manufactures from Animal Substances.*—Ivory, bone, horn, parchment, leather, shell, hair, feathers, and bristles.

6. *Small Wares and Chymical Compounds.*

#### SECTION IV.—SCULPTURE, MODELS, AND THE PLASTIC ART.

*Objects formed in any kind of Material, if they exhibit such a degree of taste and skill as to come under the denomination of Fine Art, may be admitted into this Section.*

- a. In metals, whether simple, as gold, silver, copper, iron, zinc, lead; or compound, such as bronze, electrum, &c.
- b. In minerals, whether simple, as marble, stone, gems, clay, &c.; or in materials elaborated from them, as glass, porcelain.
- c. In woods and other vegetable substances.
- d. In animal substances, such as ivory, bone, shells, shell-comes.

1. *Sculpture, as a Fine Art.*

2. *Works in Die Sinking, Intaglios.*

3. *Architectural Decorations.*

4. *Mosaics and Inlaid Work.*

5. *Enamels.*

6. *Materials and Processes applicable to the Fine Arts generally, including Fine Art Printing, Printing in Colour, &c.*

7. *Models.*

8. *Conditions and Limitations.*

9. *Objects formed in any kind of Material, if they exhibit such a degree of taste and skill as to come under the denomination of Fine Art, may be admitted into this Section.*

#### SECTION I.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE.

##### Division (A).—Mineral Kingdom.

It is desirable that the raw materials should be shown in connexion with the produce of the mineral kingdom, so as to form a history and explanation of the processes employed to fit them for the useful and ornamental purposes of life. The exhibition would thus comprehend (1) illustrations of the various modes of extracting and preparing the raw materials for produce; (2) illustrations of methods of refining, working, or combining raw materials, so as to obtain products which may afterwards receive applications to the useful or ornamental purposes of life.

The specimens fitted for exhibition should include (1) only those remarkable for their excellence, for novelty in their occurrence or application, or economy of their extraction or preparation; or (2) those remarkable as illustrations of some further processes of manufacture.

##### Division (B).—Vegetable Kingdom.

The objects which the Commission is most desirous of receiving among the products of the vegetable kingdom are such as from their utility, novelty, or practical interest may appear especially deserving public attention. Particularly fine samples of substances in common use; authenticated samples of substances having similar properties, but derived from different sources, such as arrowroot, sago, &c. Dyeing materials, accompanied by specimens exhibiting the effect of such materials. Fancy wood, both in the polished, rough, and manufactured state. All sorts of materials which are applicable to the manufacture of linen, cordage, wickerwork, paper, and the like.

Nothing, however, appears suitable to this exhibition except such results of human industry as are capable of being preserved without injury through several months.

##### Division (C).—Animal Kingdom.

As illustrations in this division, the various processes of preparation may be exhibited in connexion with the raw materials; and in some cases a finished article may be introduced as the termination of a series of objects in preparatory stages.

Nothing, however, appears suitable to this exhibition, except such results of human industry as are capable of being preserved without injury through several months.

#### SECTION II.—MACHINERY.

##### Division (A).—Machines for direct use.

Machines will be exhibited in motion whenever it may be desirable to do so, and it may be found practicable to provide the necessary arrangements for that purpose.

##### Division (B).—Manufacturing Machines.

Although in arranging this class for exhibition, it will generally be found advisable to separate products from the producing mechanism, yet the latter should always be accompanied with sufficient specimens of the raw material, in its several stages of manufacture, and of the finished product, to make the operation of the machinery intelligible.

The complete series of tools and machinery that belongs to the manufacture of any object of common use, such as a watch, a button, or a needle, accompanied by specimens of the object and its parts, in their various stages of progress, is so instructive and interesting, that it is very desirable to obtain several such series for the proposed exhibition.

#### SECTION III.—MANUFACTURES.

Manufactures to be exhibited in this section must be in their finished state, as fit for use.

All articles to be admitted in this section must exhibit one or more of the following qualifications:—

1. Increased usefulness, such as permanency in dyes; improved forms and arrangements in articles of utility, &c.
2. Superior skill in workmanship, as in block printing, chasing, &c.
3. New use of known materials.
4. Use of new materials.
5. New combinations of materials, as in metal and pottery.

6. Beauty of design, in form or colour, or both, with reference to utility.

7. Cheapness, relatively to excellence of production.

#### SECTION IV.—SCULPTURE, MODELS, AND THE PLASTIC ART.

Objects formed in any kind of material, if they exhibit such a degree of taste and skill as to come under the denomination of Fine Art, may be admitted into this section.

The specimens exhibited shall be works of living artists.

Oil paintings and water-colour paintings, drawings and engravings, are not to be admitted except as illustrations or examples of materials and processes, and portrait busts are not to be admitted.

[This the minute of the preceding week was received at the Literary Gazette Office, at 8 o'clock on Friday night, so late as to prevent our publishing it in our Journal of last Saturday Morning. Ed. L. G.]

Her Majesty's Commissioners for the promotion of the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, to be held in 1851, having had the various subjects of their inquiry under their anxious consideration, are now prepared to state, for the information of the public, the progress they have made in determining on the different points referred to in their announcement of the 11th January last.

The decisions they have been able to come to have been necessarily limited by their present want of knowledge as to what pecuniary means will be placed at their disposal; and the shortness of the time, during which this vast organization will have to be completed, renders it imperative upon the Commissioners to make an earnest appeal to the country, to enable them, as soon as possible, to know upon what amount of subscriptions they may ultimately rely.

The scale upon which this important undertaking will be conducted must depend entirely on the amount of pecuniary support which it shall receive from the public. Her Majesty's Commissioners appeal with confidence to all classes of the community, to enable them to make such liberal arrangements as will ensure the success of this undertaking, in a manner worthy of the character and position of the country, and of the invitation which has been given to the other nations of the world to compete with us in a spirit of generous and friendly emulation.

The Commissioners have fixed upon the 1st day of May, 1851, for opening the Exhibition.

The Commissioners will be prepared to receive and take charge of, at the expense of the Commissioners, all articles which may be sent to them, and delivered at a place to be named by the Commissioners in London, on or after 1st of January, 1851, and will continue so to receive goods until the 1st of March inclusive; after which day no further goods will be received.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant a site for this purpose on the south side of Hyde Park, lying between the Kensington Drive and the Ride commonly called Rotten Row.

From the approximate estimate which the Commissioners have been able to make, they believe that the Building ought to cover a space of from 16 to 20 acres, or about one million of square feet.

The productions of all nations will be exhibited together, under one general classification.

The articles exhibited will be divided into four sections, as before announced, and a classified list, together with general instructions affecting each department, are appended.

The building will be provided to the exhibitors free from rent, and will be fire-proof.

Exhibitors will be required to deliver their objects, at their own charge and risk, at the building in the park; but no charges of any kind will be made whilst they remain there.

Colonial and foreign productions will be admitted without paying duty, for the purposes of exhibition, but not for internal consumption. Her Majesty's Commissioners of Customs will consider all such articles as bonded goods; and Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 will make suitable arrangements for their reception.

Her Majesty's Commissioners are desirous that there should be complete local organization, and that the Local Committees, wherever formed, should themselves collect the subscriptions within their own districts. The Local Committees should advertise all subscriptions they receive, and defray all local expenses, paying such commission for collection as they may think necessary.

Her Majesty's Commissioners think that the same complete system of organization should be extended as much as possible to the British Colonies.

Subscriptions should be paid to the Treasurers of Local Committees, and by them transferred to the General Fund Committee, at the Bank of England, in the names of A. K. Barclay, Esq., W. Cotton, Esq., Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart., S. M. Pech, Esq., M.P., and Baron Lionel de Rothschild, M.P.

Her Majesty's Commissioners having undertaken the absolute control over the expenditure of all money that may come into the hands of their Treasurers, have made arrangements for auditing accounts, and ensuring the strictest economy.

Her Majesty's Commissioners hope that the funds to be placed at their disposal by voluntary contributions may be such as to enable them so to regulate the amount to be paid for entrance that all classes may be enabled to visit the exhibition.

Should any surplus remain, after giving every facility to the exhibitors and increasing the privileges of the public as spectators, Her Majesty's Commissioners intend to apply the same to purposes strictly in connection with the ends of the exhibition, or for the establishment of similar exhibitions for the future.

However large the building may be,—the quantity of articles sent for exhibition may exceed any amount of space that can be provided.—Her Majesty's Commissioners consequently reserve to themselves ample powers of rejection and selection. Upon the amount subscribed must necessarily

depend the space which they may be enabled to allot; but, under all circumstances, they will have to exercise a certain discretion.

Her Majesty's Commissioners also desire that the Local Committees will, as early as possible, procure an inventory or general specification of articles proposed to be exhibited from their districts, and of the space which will be required for their exhibition, in order to enable the Commissioners to determine, as soon as possible, the extent and the proportions of the building.

Her Majesty's Commissioners are in communication with the Foreign Office concerning the means of informing Foreign Governments of the arrangements making for the exhibition.

Her Majesty's Commissioners are considering the principles upon which the Prize Fund of 20,000*l.* shall be appropriated, and the best mode of adjudication.

If there be any points upon which Local Committees may require information, and will address themselves to the Secretaries of the Commission, Her Majesty's Commissioners will be happy to afford it to them, so far as it may be in their power.

(Signed) J. SCOTT RUSSELL.  
STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

At the New Palace of Westminster,  
21st of February, 1850.

**Friday Evening, March 1.**—We have just received a report of the Building Committee, in substance requesting suggestions for the general arrangement of the premises for the Exhibition; desiring the most extended competition; offering no pecuniary reward; contemplating that the whole design may be framed on the suggestions in various plans, which are to be publicly acknowledged with honorary distinctions, stating that certain rules are laid down, and that copies of the Engraved Plan of the ground may be had on application to the Secretaries of the Commission. The rules and conditions are, however, appended, but as these can only apply to a small number of builders and contractors who will consult the official plans, we need not fill our page with them. We therefore only add that—

The roofed portion of the building is to cover a space of 700,000 square feet, or about 65,000 square metres; and the whole building must not occupy, including open spaces, an area of more than 900,000 square feet, or about 84,000 square metres. The building generally will be of one story only.

No space will be required for cattle, or for shrubs or flowers.

The light will be obtained entirely from the roof, and the building will be constructed of fire-proof materials.

#### The General Requirements are—

Simplicity of arrangement.

Economy of space.

Capability of extending or curtailing the building, without destroying its symmetry as a whole, or interfering with the general arrangement, it being impossible to determine the exact extent of roof required until a late period of construction.

Adaption for the erection of separate portions of the building at different periods.

Convenience of ingress and egress, with facilities of access to all parts of the Exhibition, either from the exterior or interior.

Means of classification of the various objects of different departments.

Well space for the display of articles requiring it.

Means of affording private access and accommodation for exhibitors, with counting-houses, if required, committee-rooms, council-rooms, public refreshment-rooms, and all other public and private accommodation. (This portion of the building may be in two or more stories if required.)

Internal arrangements, by which, under proper regulations, large crowds of visitors may circulate freely, and have convenient access to all parts of the Exhibition, and uninterrupted means of examining the various objects exhibited.

\* The Commission have determined upon the following classification:—

Section 1. Raw materials and produce,—illustrative of the natural productions on which human industry is employed.

Section 2. Machinery for agricultural, manufacturing, engineering, and other purposes, and mechanical inventions,—illustrative of the agents which human ingenuity brings to bear upon the products of nature.

Section 3. Manufactures,—illustrative of the result produced by the operation of human industry upon natural produce.

Section 4. Sculpture, models, and the plastic art generally,—illustrative of the taste and skill displayed in such applications of human industry.

Of which, Sections 2 and 3 will probably require by far the larger space.

#### PUBLIC TESTIMONIALS TO EMINENT PERSONS.

UPON this subject a long-experienced and observant correspondent has addressed to us some remarks, which we cannot but consider to be worthy of general attention. He says,—“In looking at what has, within our own recent times, been done by the Government, Public Companies, Private Associations, and even Individuals, in honour of merit and public services, it will appear that military and naval commanders have been more favoured, honoured, and rewarded than any other class of persons; and hence the science of warfare, with all its horrors and devastations, has been promoted and encouraged, whilst the blessings of peace, the amenities of human life, and the advantages of literature and art have been comparatively neglected. Authors, artists, and men of science have been allowed to devote their generally short career to mental and bodily toil and anxiety, and have too often terminated their lives in poverty. Some testimonials, in sums of very large amount, have been presented to individuals whose only claim has been that of advancing, for a time, the pecuniary interests of those with whom they were connected. The most notorious instance of this kind is the subscription raised on behalf of Mr. George Hudson. Wishing to allude particularly to this transaction, as well as to several others, I am induced to seek, through the medium of your columns, some information respecting them, and shall be glad if any of your readers can inform me respecting the gross amounts presented to each, together with dates, and other particulars. I may enumerate, with this object, Richard Cobden, George Wilson, and John Bright, of the Anti-Corn-Law League; Mr. Rowland Hill, the author of the system of cheap postage; Mr. Robert Stephenson, Mr. Brunel, and other engineers; Mr. Creed and Mr. Saunders, the Secretaries of the London and North-Western and the Great Western Railways; all of whom have been magnified for their skillful and energetic labours. Pecuniary testimonials to living authors exist only in the form of pensions conferred by the Government to a miserable amount; and a few literary men, as Scott, Bulwer, Ellis, Madden, Palgrave, and others, have received titles of honour; whilst the merits of others, as Dickens, Charles Knight, and W. and R. Chambers, have been acknowledged by public dinners, and similar festivals. It will be curious to compare the principles and considerations on which the Grains of all kinds are picked out of the world's Chaff.

I. B.

#### BIOGRAPHY.

**Sir William Allan.**—The death of this eminent painter is announced in the Edinburgh newspapers. He died of bronchitis on Saturday last, at his residence in Great King-street, and in the 68th year of his age. He was a Member of the English Royal Academy, and President of the Royal Academy of Scotland. In pursuit of his art, he travelled not only over the Continent of Europe, but over remote regions of Africa and Asia. The far East supplied his easel with many brilliant subjects; and his works, in which the extraordinary habits and picturesque costumes of Turk, Tartar, Pole, Morisco, and other foreign races were represented with rich and striking effects, were among the most memorable features of our early exhibitions. His great national battle-pieces by sea and land were also of a very high order of merit; and, indeed, his genius was manifested in productions of almost every class of pictorial excellence. In Westminster Hall it was held by many competent judges that his fresco efforts ought to have been more prominently honoured; but, without entering upon comparisons, it will be acknowledged by all that he had fairly achieved his station in the foremost rank of artists who have adorned, and still adorn, our

present age and native country. In private life Sir William was gentle and unassuming; full of information and anecdote, and one of the pleasantest companions in the world, enlivening conversation with the quaintest of Scottish stories, told with inimitably quiet drollery and humorous effect. He was greatly and universally esteemed, and his memory will be long and affectionately regarded by all who knew him.

#### THE DRAMA.

**St. James's.**—*Mr. Bunn's Monologue.*—Owing, no doubt, to Mr. Bunn's long connection with the stage, his managerial experience, and the notoriety which, from various causes, has been attached to his name, considerable curiosity was excited to hear his lecture on the stage, which was first delivered under the above title on Tuesday evening. Those, however, who expected any particular revelations were disappointed: with the exception of some anecdotes against himself, most good-humouredly told, there was scarcely anything personal in the whole affair, which was an altogether well written and neatly delivered lecture, first on Shakspeare, and afterwards on the history of Drury-lane Theatre, from the days of Garrick to our own, illustrated by views connected with the life of our great dramatist, and interspersed with anecdotes and short readings. The remarks were not characterised by deep discrimination, but were mostly sensible, and occasionally shrewd, tending, however, to the confirmation of that doctrine of Mr. Bunn's, from which we must protest our dissent—that a manager has no power to improve the public taste. How are the public, who, as a mass, are ill-informed on such things, ever to become critics in matters of taste unless models of a high class are placed before them? Mr. Bunn, however, justified himself by precedent, and appeared, judging from the applause with which his observations were received, to carry the audience with him. The best point was a contrast of the manner with which a passage from one of the witch scenes in Macbeth is conventionally delivered by the comic actors to whom, from stage custom, the parts have usually been allotted, with Mrs. Siddons' reading of the same lines. Mr. Bunn's monologue seems better calculated for the lecture-room than the stage, but was received from beginning to the end with loud expressions of approbation.

**Drury Lane.**—The legitimate drama represented with the degree of excellence that appears to satisfy the management does not seem to have been successful since the pantomime was withdrawn, for we see by an announcement in the bills that, under the pretence of preparation for the Easter novelties, the theatre is to be closed two evenings in the week.

**Princess's.**—Two new farces have been produced here this week, apparently of French origin, and both successful. In the one, *My Wife shan't Act*, the comic situations arise from the interference of actors stationed in various parts of the house with those on the stage. This, if done at all cleverly, as it is in the instance before us, never fails to amuse so long as the novelty continues. In the other, *Hot and Cold*, the situations arise from the mistakes caused by the introduction of two baths, and by the means resorted to by a spiteful lady to avenge herself on her landlord. There is far more of the practical than of the intellectual in such fun as this, but it appeared to entertain the public present, and what can be said? Mr. Forman performed the principal part in each of these pieces greatly to the amusement of the audience.

**Olympic.**—A *petite* drama, concocted out of a French opera, was produced here on Monday, entitled *The Poet's Slave*, founded on an incident in the life of the poet Camoens, where it is related that, when in great penury, he was supported for some time by a negro slave brought from the

Indies. The author has with judgment transformed the boy into a Gitana girl, and, by giving scope for the display of great feeling by Mrs. Seymour (as the *Gitana*), heightened the interest. The king, *Don Sebastian* (Mr. Belton), having been smitten with a penchant for the *Gitana*, promises to bestow any boon she may desire, and she asks and obtains the pardon of her master (who has returned from exile, and is liable to punishment); and the king, finding the poet and slave in love with each other, has the generosity to resign his claim. The piece owed its success chiefly to the neatness of the language and the excellent acting of Mrs. Seymour, together with Mr. Conway, who forcibly delineated the misery of the poet. Mr. Belton, as the king, *Don Sebastian*, and Mr. Meadows, as an innkeeper, by some comic humour created much merriment.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

## SONNET,

*Suggested by observing a number of Snowdrops in Jevington Church-yard, Sussex, Feb. 16, 1850.*

Sweet flower, say wherefore hast thou thus become  
(Commingle with the grass beneath our feet)  
A resident in awful Death's retreat.  
Leaving the garden, thy more natural home,  
Art thou become a mourner—dost thou show,  
With downcast head and face as pale as snow,  
A sorrow for the dead? Or, rather, dost thou give  
A lesson to the living—emblem fair  
Of things beyond the tomb, in regions where  
The dead who sleep in Jesus ever live?  
Emerging gently from the darkness soil,  
Where erst in wintry days thou hast been laid,  
In purest white of innocence array'd,  
Thou liv'st again with joy, before the face of God!

M. A. LOWER.

## STARS OF THE NIGHT.

Stars of the night,  
Rise forth your light;  
For weary and worn,  
Heartstricken, forlorn,  
I loathe the bright morn:  
Worldly desires,  
Which day inspires,  
Fade 'neath your fires;  
Stars of the night.  
Flowers of the spring,  
Rise now and fling,  
Odours around ye,  
Light has unbound ye,  
Beauty has crowned ye:  
Thoughts from earth's breast  
Fondly ye've prest  
Where lov'd forms rest,  
Flowers of the spring.

Stars of the night,  
To my wrapt sight,  
Ye are like flowers,  
Amid silent hours,  
Gemming love's bowers:  
Flowers of the sky,  
Fleetooned on high,  
Ye never die,

Stars of the night.

Feb. 16, 1850.

T. J. OUSELEY.

## VARIETIES.

*Ino and Bacchus*.—Foley's fine work has been recently reduced to one-third and cut in metal by Mr. Cheverton, whose machine carving so beautifully retains in the copy, diminished to any size, the identity of the original. The reduced copy of *Ino and Bacchus* is intended to be reproduced in Copeland's statuary porcelain, and can be separated into three pieces to facilitate the moulding. If statuary porcelain were more certain in the kiln, and more truthful in its results, statuettes would be in more universal demand than they now are, however pretty and ornamental.

*Burnt Offering*.—Under the title of "spontaneous combustion", a Paris Journal contains an account of a drunken painter who set fire to himself in trying to eat a lighted candle. From his mouth, it relates, a blueish flame flickered, and he burnt internally at such a rate that, in half an hour, he was reduced to charcoal!

*London University*.—The graduates held a meeting at Freemason's Tavern, on Tuesday, and agreed to certain resolutions for obtaining a Charter of Incorporation, by which they, the graduates, would be made a sort of lower house in the government of the University, and have a popular share in its management. The medical graduates farther protested against their not being allowed any power or collective voice in the University, and claimed to be entitled to that status.

*Norwegian Antiquities*.—Professor P. André Munch, of Christiania, has, it is stated, presented to the Archaeological Society of Copenhagen a curious Latin MS. of the history of Norway, written in the 9th or 10th century, and relating to the country before the introduction of Christianity. Also copies of Runic Inscriptions, which he found in Orkney and the North of Scotland.

*Book Sale*.—At Messrs. Puttick and Simpson's interesting book-sale (belonging to M. Libri's collection) some remarkable lots were sold. *Ex. gr.*:—"Cicero de Officiis," printed upon vellum, the first edition, and the first classic author ever printed, date 1465, 36l. 15s.; some time since a copy brought the absurd price of 300l. "The German edition of Columbus's Letter on the discovery of America," a tract of eight leaves, 26l. "Danse Macabre," with a variation in the date hitherto undescribed ("X. jour d'Avril, 1491"), 11l. 15s. "Fierabras," 1497, a scarce romance, 8l. 8s. "Lactantii Opera," 1465, first edition, and the first book printed in Italy, 32l. "Lancelot du Lac," 1494, printed upon vellum, a fragment only, 9l. 5s. "Libro del Antichristo," 1496, containing various woodcuts, 12l. 5s. "Orloge de Sapience," 1493, printed upon vellum, with illuminations, 33l. "Vespasianus, Mundus Novus," a very rare tract, relating to America, consisting of four leaves only, printed about 1500, uncut, 9l. 15s. "Historia Apocalypsis Sancti Joannis," a very rare book, printed from wooden blocks, before the invention of moveable types, about 1440, 40l.; this copy had two leaves supplied in *fac-simile*.

*Welsh Harper*.—We hear great things of a young Welsh Harper, of the name of Thomas, who has recently appeared at Brighton, and is described to us as a "Genius of the first order." Those who have heard him are enthusiastic in their admiration; and we learn that the noble families of Ely, Willoughby de Eresby, Carington, and others of rank and influence, have become his patrons, and are getting up a concert for his benefit. A fine harp and a fair start in the musical world will thus auspiciously set him afloat; and as our information is from superior judges, we doubt not but he will create a *furor* whenever he essays the great trial of the metropolis.

*The Arctic Sea*.—The latest accounts from the Sandwich Islands state that the Whalers had, during this season, penetrated to an uncommonly high latitude in the Arctic Ocean; which must, therefore, have been more open and free from ice than usual. The names of the vessels for the Arctic expedition have been changed from "Baboo," "Ptarmigan," and "Eider," to "Resolute," "Assistance," and "Pioneer," and were commissioned on the 26th. The vessel previously named the "Ptarmigan" was soon unloaded at Woolwich, upwards of 300 tons of coals having been discharged in about 24 hours, and her decks were washed and the spare spars all taken out to allow of her being taken to Mr. Green's ship-building yard by the "Jasper" steam-vessel on Wednesday at noon. The following appointments have also been made for this service:—Captain Austin to the "Resolute"; Captain Erasmus Ommanney to the "Assistance"; Lieutenant Sheard Osborn to the "Pioneer"; Lieutenant R. D. Aldrich to the "Resolute"; Lieutenants F. L.

McClintock and J. E. Elliott to the "Assistance"; Master R. C. Allen to the "Resolute"; Paymaster and Purser J. E. Brooman to the "Resolute"; Clerk in charge J. D. Parmenter to the "Assistance"; Second Masters J. H. Allard to the "Pioneer"; and W. R. Shellsbeer to the "Assistance"; Clerk J. Lewis, Boatswain E. Langley, and Carpenter R. Hall to the "Resolute"; Midshipman J. R. Thomas to the "Conflict". Captain Austin has returned from Hull, where he had been to meet some of the captains of the whaling vessels now nearly ready for sea at that port.

*A Relic*.—An antique silver ring was recently found by Mr. Ellis, of the Sun Inn, Church-gate, in this town, while he was grubbing up the root of an old pear-tree on a piece of allotment ground between St. Margaret's Church and Burley's lane. Judging from an ornament in the ring it would appear to be of a late Gothic date—1450 to 1530 A.D. The signet is a grotesque face—the nose being prominent and the mouth wide open with the tongue hanging out.—*Leicester Chronicle*.

*The Mediæval Exhibition*.—Great exertions are making to get up this exhibition in good style, in about three weeks, at the Society of Arts' Rooms in the Adelphi. Windsor Castle, it is stated, will lend some of its curiosities; and, with the Court as a pattern, the Museums of several noblemen and gentlemen will also contribute to the collection. Works of middle-age art can be useful in showing us what it may be judicious to avoid as well as to imitate; and we trust this exhibition will tend to the public instruction in various kinds of production, and teach us to improve on many of the useless and fantastic articles which have been palmed and puffed off by the jobbery system which it has been our duty to expose and condemn.

*Polyphonism*.—Mr. Love, whose celebrity in this peculiar and wonderful art is so well known and deservedly appreciated, has commenced his present Lenten entertainments, the first of which was held on Monday evening last at the Music Hall, Store-street, where he performed before a crowded audience. We have so often noticed his merits, that we can only add our unqualified recommendation to witness them to all who have not already heard his truly surprising powers.

*King's General Map of Railways*.—This is a very ingenious and well-constructed map, showing all the railways already existing or in construction in England and on the Continent, with the exception of a few small lines projected or commenced, we know not which, in the south of Italy. The completed portions are marked by broad black lines: those in construction tinted red; and it is really curious to see how the whole of Europe is already crossed and recrossed with these iron gangways, England of course taking the lead, as she usually does in every branch of improvement. The map is not what is called a very highly finished one; that is to say, it is not overloaded with the names of small places and conventional representations of mountains; but it is clear, distinct, and accurate; and, at one glance, the traveller can see the shortest means of arriving at any spot in Europe where railroads are known. Indeed, it is one of the clearest and most intelligible maps we ever saw; and the extremely low price will render it available to many who could not afford to purchase the more expensive productions. We understand that it is entirely the work of one of the officers of the South Eastern Railway Company; and, if that energetic and enterprising body have, as we doubt not, encouraged Mr. King to construct it, its production is equally honourable to themselves and him. We can warmly recommend it to all who have any intention of making tours in Europe either on business or on pleasure.

*Crosby Hall*.—A very original entertainment

was given at this Hall on Monday evening, in the presence and under the patronage of the Lord Mayor and Mr. Sheriff Nicoll; it consisted of dramatic readings and a musical selection, the former carefully given by Miss Stuart, daughter of Mr. Stuart, of the Haymarket Theatre, and the latter divided amongst Mlle. Laurette, a very sweet and pretty singer, Miss Kate Percy, Miss L. Stuart, and Miss Clarissa Enoury, accompanied on the piano by Mlle. Adelaide. Great attention was paid to the young ladies, and the encores were numerous; and when, in a bery, they brought the varied evening to a close with "God Save the Queen," their youth and talent elicited a final round of applause to cheer them to future exertion.

**Archæology.**—An Archæological and Literary Society has been formed at Malines; and at Molemnes, department of Youne, a number of ancient tombs have been discovered with sarcophagi and skeletons, but not earlier than the Christian era. A Monument to Marshal Ney is about to be erected on the spot where he was shot, and in the attitude of the "hero" will, it is said, have reference to that event.

#### LITERARY NOVELTIES.

Mr. Shillinglaw announces a Narrative of Arctic Discovery from the earliest period, and bringing it down to the instructions, &c., under which the expedition, now about to sail, proceeds in search of Sir John Franklin, to whose excellent lady it is dedicated.

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

- Anonymous Poems, 8vo, cloth, 3s 6d.  
Arctic Expedition of H.M. ships, "Enterprise" and "Investigator," 4to, cloth, 21s.  
Arthur Montague; or, an only Son at Sea, 3 vols, post 8vo, 11 11s 6d.  
Bohn's Illustrated Library, vol V, cloth, 5s.  
Classical Library, vol II, Euripides, vol I, cloth, 5s.  
Broseur's Premieres Lectures, 18mo, cloth, 1s 6d.  
Chinamen Abroad, translated by Dr. Medhurst, post 8vo, cloth, 3s 6d.  
Channing's Memoirs, 2 vols, 12mo, cloth, 7s.  
Cordington's (Rev. H.) Family Prayer, 2nd ed, 8vo, cloth, 5s.  
Collier's (W. W.) Antonina; or, Fall of Rome, 3 vols, cloth, 11 11s 6d.  
D'Aubigne's History of Reformation, abridged, 18mo, cloth, 3s.  
Evelyn's Diary, vol II, post 8vo, cloth, 10s 6d.  
Evenings at Sea, post 8vo, cloth, 10s 6d.  
Farmer's (G. W.) Contributions under winding up Acts, 12mo, 5s.  
Goldsmith's Miscellaneous Works, 8vo, cloth, 4s.  
Grant's (Jas.) The Scottish Cavalier, an Historical Romance, 3 vols, 11 11s 6d.  
Hall's (Sidney) Map of England and Wales, sq clo, 2s 6d.  
Henry's (Rev. Mathew) Communicant's Companion, clo, 2s.  
Johnson's Modern Diary, 12mo, cloth, 3s 6d.  
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#### DEWITT'S TABLE FOR THE EQUATION OF TIME.

(This table shows the time which a clock or watch should indicate when the sun is on the meridian.)

1850	h. m. s.	1850	h. m. s.
March 2	12 12 24.4	March 6	12 11 30.9
3	12 11 7	7	11 18.5
4	11 58.5	8	11 1.7
5	11 44.9		

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**Assyrian Antiquities.**—The leading part which the *Literary Gazette* has taken on the subject of "Assyrian Antiquities," having attracted much attention abroad, as well as at home, will account for the several articles connected with this important inquiry in our present number. We have concluded Major Rawlinson's lecture at the Asiatic Society (the major portion of which appeared in our preceding number). We have, in justice to an old and valued correspondent, inserted the Chevalier Lowenstern's reclamation, in which the *Literary Gazette* is well interested.\* We have given, at sufficient length, Major Rawlinson's explanations at the Antiquaries' Society; and another notice and opinion appears in our Syro-Egyptian Report. The historical and philological value of the discussions will recommend all these communications.

\* The *Industrial Exhibition* of 1851, being also a matter of eminent consideration, we have allowed a large space to the papers, which fully explain the foundations on which the undertaking will be carried into effect. These will remain to be consulted for twelve months.

W. M.—Closeness in translation, however to be prized, begets, in poetry, a constraint and want of easy flow.

N.—No.

\* The Chevalier, we observe, has also addressed his letter to our Parisian contemporary, *Galignani*, who has appended it to the report of Major Rawlinson at the Asiatic, copied from the *Literary Gazette*.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

##### ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

**NOTICE TO ARTISTS.**—All works of Painting, Sculpture, or Architecture intended for the ensuing EXHIBITION at the ROYAL ACADEMY must be sent in on Monday the 8th, or by six o'clock in the evening of Tuesday, the 9th of April next, after which time no work can possibly be received, nor can any works be received which have already been publicly exhibited.

The other regulations necessary to be observed may be obtained at the Royal Academy.

JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Sec.

Every possible care will be taken of works sent for exhibition, but the Royal Academy will not hold itself accountable in any case of injury or loss, nor can it undertake to pay the carriage of any package which may be forwarded by carriers.

The prices of works to be disposed of may be communicated to the Secretary.

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The GALLERY for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS is OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Five. Admission 1s. Catalogue 1s.

GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

##### NILE.—GRAND MOVING PANORAMA

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ASSURANCES may be effected on the lives of all persons whose names are, or have been, during any period, however short, on the Books or Boards of any College or Hall, at OXFORD or CAMBRIDGE.

Assurances may be effected on the lives of such persons against the lives of any persons whatsoever.

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\* It may be worthy of remark, that from the institution of this Society to the present time, a period of 24 years, in no case has a Claim been disputed.

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OUTSTANDING POLICIES . . . £1,500,000.

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Years, to the sum of	14 years, to the sum of
6 years, to the sum of £120	14 years, to the sum of £250
7 " " 140 15	" " 300
8 " " 160 16	" " 320
9 " " 180 17	" " 340
10 " " 200 18	" " 360
11 " " 220 19	" " 380
12 " " 240 20	" " 400
13 " " 260	

The present value of the above sums, payable in money, amounts on an average to nearly 30 per cent. of the premium paid for the respective periods.

In the event of death before the next Division of Profits in 1850, one and a half per cent. per annum will be added for each year after 1845.

Proposals for Assurances to be addressed to the SECRETARY, or to JOHN WHAT, Esq., Chairman of the Committee, 24, Suffolk-street, Pall Mall East, London; or to the Corresponding Directors, the Rev. J. W. HUGHES, Esq., or H. GUNNING, Esq., Cambridge, from whom Forms of Proposal may be obtained.

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Feb. 18, 1850.

SWINTON BOULT.

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Age	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.	Remainder of Life.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	0 18 3	0 10 9	1 0 3	1 1 5	1 2 8	1 18 2
30	1 3 9	1 5 9	1 6 8	1 8 4	1 10 0	2 10 5
40	1 11 3	1 13 9	1 15 10	1 18 1	2 0 6	3 9 3

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£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£
5,000	13 yrs. 10 mo.	682 6	787 10 0	5410 16 8
5,000	12 yrs.	500 0	787 10 0	5267 10 0
5,000	10 yrs.	300 0	787 10 0	5087 10 0
5,000	8 yrs.	100 0	787 10 0	5087 10 0
5,000	6 yrs.	—	578 0 0	5015 0 0
5,000	4 yrs.	—	450 0 0	5030 0 0
5,000	2 yrs.	—	225 0 0	5025 0 0

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J. LODGE, Secretary and Actuary.

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No. CXLI. FOR MARCH, 1850.

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